

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## JOHNS HOPKINS LAW INSTITUTE SETS NEW GOAL

Study of Entire Body of  
American Jurisprudence  
Will Be Undertaken

## STUDENT ENROLLMENT DEFERRED ONE YEAR

Faculty Will Devote Period  
to Research Upon Best  
Methods of Procedure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Establishment of the Institute for the Study of Law, which is to undertake exhaustive research upon American jurisprudence, has just been announced at Johns Hopkins University.

The development of the entire body of American law will be embraced in the studies to be made by the institute. Its program of operation, it was said at the university, involves a wide departure from any legal research which has been undertaken heretofore.

Formation of the institute is in line with the purpose expressed in the establishment of the university more than a half-century ago to sponsor research by outstanding authorities in untouched fields.

## Has Own Advisory Board

Its organization completes an expansion program which includes a training school for teachers, an institute of applied science, and a school of jurisprudence. It is organized as an independent branch of the university, with its own advisory board. Unlike most research institutes, the law study group will enroll no students during its first year. The members of the faculty will concentrate upon their individual research problems and will co-operate in outlining the course for future action of the institute.

The formation of the institute was stimulated by the desire expressed by Dr. Walter W. Cook, one of its members, to make an extensive study of the entire range of American law.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

## Education Urged to Help Combat Juvenile Crime

Poor Housing Conditions a  
Cause of Truancy, Com-  
mission Finds

## NEW YORK—Drastic changes in

methods of dealing with juvenile crime are urged in a report just made by the Subcommission on Causes and Effects of Crime of the Baumes Crime Commission.

"Because of the defective home life, extent of criminality among parents and brothers, the number of broken homes and the great proportion of working mothers among these 251 cases," the report says, "any program for their supervision must include a subsidiary program of education and rehabilitation for their families. It is recommended that the work of visiting teachers be extended to include the families, or the service of family welfare societies be enlarged to do more intensive work with delinquent families.

According to the sub-commission's report, there are three methods of combating crime: namely, legal procedure, social reform, and individual study and treatment. It holds that the last method offers the greatest promise of success in preventing crime. It calls attention to the fact that this last method has received growing recognition in the United States in the last few years and adds that the expense of it "is probably less than the cost of crime to society per criminal."

"There is no doubt that present methods of dealing with crime among the youth of this city are wasteful of money and of careers," the report says. "There is no doubt that the time to institute modern methods of child guidance is during childhood. There is no doubt that the school system is the place to begin the method. A decent consideration for our wayward children, if not for our own security and peace of mind, requires that we inaugurate such methods without further delay."

The subcommission holds that poverty alone is not a cause of crime. It reports that the cases of offenders and nonoffenders which it studied came from the same economic group. Forty-seven per cent of the mothers in this group were forced to do outside work in addition to their household duties, and the group lived under housing conditions where congestion was twice as great as that of the average poor in the greatly congested areas of the city.

"Unspeaking congestion, therefore, must have had some relation to the truancy of the group, if not to severer offenses," the report declares.

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## Cabinet Minister Takes to the Plow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHILLIWACK, B. C.  
WILLIAM ATKINSON, the new Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, was worsted in the annual plowing match of the Chilliwack District Plowman's Association. The minister made a brave effort to win, but was "out-pointed" by young competitors and was awarded only fourth place, his defeat being attributed in part to an indifferent team of horses.

Mr. Atkinson was awarded two special prizes, one for having the longest record of plowmanship and the other for coming the greatest distance to the part in the contest, the minister having traveled from Victoria.

## STOCK EXCHANGE IN REAL ESTATE PAPER OUTLINED

Medium Sought to Facilitate  
Sales and to Pro-  
tect Buying Public

## SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Formation of a new stock exchange which will deal exclusively in real estate securities is under consideration by real estate men, construction specialists and financiers here. It has just been announced. Preliminary details of the program call for the opening of temporary headquarters in the offices of the New York Real Estate Board at 12 East Forty-first Street.

According to Peter Grimm, president of the Real Estate Board, the purpose of the exchange will be to facilitate negotiation, sale and transfer of stocks and bonds connected with the financing of real estate transactions. The exchange will operate in a manner similar to the New York Stock Exchange or other exchanges except that it will confine its listing to securities issuing out of real estate.

Builders, architects, real estate men and bankers have felt for some time that there was a central point where the transfer of such securities could be effected. The exchange, it was said, also will seek to safeguard the public against illegitimate real estate promotion schemes.

The exchange will make full investigation of real estate or real estate transactions in connection with any securities offered for listing. Mr. Grimm said. It also will take steps to prevent the sale or transfer of stocks or securities "prejudicial to the public welfare or to real estate, or to the exchange."

Mr. Grimm is a member of the committee in charge of the organization program, of which Cyrus C. Miller is the chairman. A provisional board of governors has been named, including a group of prominent New York real estate dealers.

## BRITAIN CONSIDERS POSTAL CHARGE CUT

LONDON (AP)—The Evening Star says that the Government is considering a reduction of postal charges and the probable reintroduction of the penny post in the next budget.

"Mr. Churchill (Chancellor of the Exchequer) is anxious to make the last budget of the present Parliament a popular one and it is suggested that this postal reform may have been delayed so that it could be brought forward at a time when it was most likely to have an effect in an election campaign," the newspaper says.

## Relief of Farm Radio Needs Is Demand at Grange Meeting

## SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The radio means so much to the farmer, not only in the information he receives regarding markets and other phases of his business, but in the entertainment and instruction afforded himself and his family, that he insists upon having his share of radio privileges safeguarded.

One of the first subjects presented to the National Grange in the second week of its convention here was a resolution introduced by E. A. Eckert of Illinois, member of the executive committee of the National Grange, aimed at the alleged tendency of commercial interests to crowd out farm programs.

The resolution read: "Whereas radio is peculiarly adapted to meet agriculture's needs for education and entertainment, to overcome the isolation of the farm home, and to promote a better understanding between the city and the country, and

"Whereas there is an apparent tendency on the part of business concerns and groups having mainly urban interests to encroach upon and curtail the radio channels open to broadcasts for rural programs, to the extent that farmers in many cases would have little but market reports remaining; therefore:

"Be it resolved that the National Grange go on record as deploring this tendency toward curtailment of farm programs, that it demand full

## HOOVER MISSION OFF ON TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA

Embarks on "Friendship"  
Maryland—Children Lead  
in Farewell Ovation

## BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Sailing from this port aboard the "friendship" Maryland, Herbert Hoover, the next President of the United States, started a new and unique venture in peace-making.

Accompanied by Mrs. Hoover, their younger son, Allan, Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Italy, John G. Mott, Los Angeles, George B. Baker, a staff of secretaries and a corps of United States newspaper men and photographers, the President-elect began a journey to Latin-American countries to promote closer relations and sounder understandings.

It was most fitting that he should make his departure from a port of his beloved California and that the children of his home State should voice the "bon voyage" wishes of the Nation that he took with him. It was from a California port that as a young engineer but a little while out of Stanford University he started on a career that brought him world acclaim as administrator and humanitarian.

"One Primary Object" of Tour  
"Our foreign policy has one primary object and that is peace," Herbert Hoover declared in his speech accepting the Republican presidential nomination. "We have no hatreds, we wish no further possessions, we harbor no military threats. There are two co-operating factors in the maintenance of peace, the building of good will and the wise and sympathetic handling of international relations."

"We believe that the foundations of peace can be strengthened by the creation of methods and agencies by which a multitude of incidents may be transferred from the realm of prejudice and force to arbitration and the determination of right and wrong based upon international law." His present journey is for such building of good will and the creation of such methods and agencies of arbitration.

In that speech, Mr. Hoover said: "I especially value the contribution that the youth of the country can make to the success of our American policy in democracy. Theirs is the precious gift of enthusiasm and youth which no great deeds can be accomplished. A government that does not constantly seek to live up to the ideals of its young men and women falls short of what the American people have a right to expect and demand from it."

His journey by rail from his Palo Alto home to this southern California port was an almost continuous ovation from children. Men and women there were in many thousands but it was youth that held the center of the ovation. Mr. Hoover turned. At Wilmington, Glendale and San Pedro, school holidays were granted and children by the thousands came to his train to greet and cheer him on his way toward their smiles and their bonny flowers.

Leave-Taking Is Simple  
The President-elect and Mrs. Hoover were deeply touched by this display of youthful enthusiasm and love, and Mr. Hoover in a few words spoke to them of his gratitude and happiness. With the exception of a personal salute by the Maryland when he boarded the ship Mr. Hoover's leave-taking was simple and unostentatious.

Before entraining at Palo Alto he and Mrs. Hoover welcomed in their train the friends and old friends who came to bid them a happy journey. Here again youth predominated as it did at the depot, where several thousand of the student body of Stanford University gave him a joyous send-off.

Mr. Hoover does not plan to return to the United States from his tour.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## State Department's 'Handy Man' Goes as Hoover Adviser on Trip



Ambassador Fletcher Knows Language and Customs of Latin America—Has Record for Versatility and Direct Methods in Diplomatic Service

## SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Henry P. Fletcher, who was chosen as the personal representative of President Coolidge and the State Department and official adviser of Mr. Hoover on the mission of amity to Latin-American countries, has accomplished his success as a regular and special diplomat by his ability as an organizer and, particularly, by his facility in winning the friendship of the people.

Mr. Fletcher is one of the growing school of American diplomats to whom the foreign service beckons as a career rather than as a transient partisan adventure, and the confidence which the State Department reposes in his acumen was evidenced by his selection as chairman of the United States delegation to the Fifth Pan-American Conference at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; as delegate to the Sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana last winter, to the International Conference on Electrical Communications, of which he became chairman; as a member of the advisory committee to the American commissioners to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments in Washington, and as secretary-general of the Pan-American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation set for Dec. 10, which appointment he resigned when his name was added to the Hoover entourage.

He is, officially, Ambassador to Rome, whence he had been summoned to serve on the arbitration and conciliation conference when he was designated by President Coolidge for the good will journey because of his long residence in various Latin-American countries, his command of Spanish, the contacts he had made and the friendships which he had formed for himself and his country.

Government's "Handy Man"  
He has, in fact, served as special representative of his country on as many important missions as any other acting ambassador or minister. He might be said to be the Government's "handy man" for international services.

Born in Greencastle, Pa., April 10, 1873, Henry Prather Fletcher obtained his education at the Oberlinburg Academy at Chambersburg, Pa., and from private tutors. Thereafter he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1894.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he gave up his practice and went to Washington to enlist in the Rough Riders, then being organized. He found the ranks full and volunteers being turned away, but he talked with Colonel Roosevelt to such good purpose that a little later he was wearing the uniform of a private in the Rough Riders.

At the expiration of his service he was appointed first lieutenant and assigned to a volunteer infantry outfit for duty against the Philippine insurgents. Later he was made battalion adjutant and served in the Philippines until 1901.

Passing competitive examinations for the diplomatic service in the following year, he was appointed secretary of the Legation in Havana. His next post was in Peking, where he was transferred to serve in the same capacity. He remained in China two years and then was promoted to the secretariatship of the legation.

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## YEARS NO BAR TO USEFULNESS, ZONTA INSISTS

Club Launches Movement  
to Find Places for Mature  
Job Seekers

## BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Pittsburgh  
DEMONSTRATION of a siren, sounded on a siren at an airport, was made at Bettis Field here by engineers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Sound waves from the siren, which is operated by a wind motor and turned on or off at the will of the aviator, are picked up on the ground by an electrical "ear" and transmitted to an apparatus that turns on the flood lights, the engineers explained.

## W. C. T. U. BASES LAW OBSERVANCE ON INDIVIDUALS

Citizens Will Be Urged to  
Report Violations to Local  
Police Chiefs

## BY MARJORIE SHULER

Individual responsibility and individual opportunity with respect to law observance form the basis upon which the 1929 plan of work and the resolutions of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are being built by the delegates who are meeting in Boston.

Certain definite projects are being planned for a nation-wide observance of Jan. 16, the anniversary of the day in 1829 when the prohibition law became effective, continuous rallies in some states to bring home to office-holders the pledges which they made as office-seekers, and meetings and campaigns in many other states.

But the chief thought back of the plan of work and the resolutions is that individual Americans must realize their responsibility to aid their Government by giving willing obedience to the law and their opportunity to aid law enforcement officials by bringing personal directors to the attention of the President of the United States, but of their own local chiefs of police.

## In Accord With Dr. Doran

In this attitude they will be following closely the advice given to the convention by Dr. James M. Doran, United States Commissioner of Prohibition, who also said, "It is absolutely impossible to deal with alcohol on any other basis than complete prohibition of the traffic."

Dr. Doran added: "Remember that this country in its effort to combat alcoholism and the liquor traffic tried every method known to mankind. High license, low license, local option, police regulation, state regulation, all were tried and failed. People who talk of government legislation are actually in something new are ignorant of their country's history, for state control of the liquor industry was tried out in South Carolina and discarded. Canada is distributing alcoholic beverages freely and all Canada shows the effects in an increase of arrests, an increase of accidents, and an increase of poverty."

Improved Conditions Reported  
Both Dr. Doran and Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, director of the department of legislation and head of the organization of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared that prohibition enforcement is improving.

The dries have gained in both houses of Congress, Mrs. Yost stated, saying: "In the Senate there will be a vote of 80 to 16 against any measure to repeal prohibition, and in the House of Representatives at least 328 of the 435 members will vote with the dry side."

At the close of her speech, Mrs. Yost offered the following resolution which the convention adopted: "The National W. C. T. U., in 54th convention assembled, expresses appreciation of the notable service of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney-general of the United States. Her sincerity of purpose, legal perception, tireless application of duty and efficiency, evident in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## Aviator in Air Turns on Lights at Airport

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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DEMONSTRATION of a siren, sounded on a siren at an airport, was made at Bettis Field here by engineers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## OIL FOR MOTORS AND SOAPS MADE FROM SOFT COAL

Chemists and Business Men  
Unite in Discussing New  
Uses for Bituminous

## GASOLINE RESOURCES OF WORLD EXPANDED

Power and Fuel Developed at  
Mines Expected to Result  
in Smokeless Cities

## BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Smokeless cities of the future drawing electricity, power and gas from miles hundreds of miles distant, was one of the predictions made by American, British and German technicians at the opening of the second international conference on bituminous coal, which also heard of the making of gasoline from soft coal, and even of oil for soap.

The 2000 members of the gathering from 20 nations were told that future industry will not regard bituminous coal as a fuel, but as the world's most valuable source of chemical by-products, yielding substances ranging from perfume to gunpowder, gasoline to aniline dyes.

The housewife cooking her supper at the gas stove, the apartment house dweller turning on the heat, may not see a piece of coal from year's end to year's end, it was said, yet their comfort and lives depend on the work of grimy miners working underground. This intimacy of relation between civilization and the coal mine will grow, it was declared, and probably will be the outstanding development of the future.

As an instance of spectacular developments, Dr. Carl Krauch, director of the all-embracing German dye trust, or "I. G.", told how 70,000 tons of synthetic gasoline were produced from coal and lignite at Leuna works, Germany, last year, and how the amount will be increased to 250,000 tons of gasoline this year.

C. H. Lander, director of the British fuel research board, told of methods of securing by-products from coal by distillation in the low temperature process. Generation of power, light, heat for distant cities at the pit mouth was predicted by Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, who introduced the conference.

## Business Men Take Interest

As significant as anything that was said at the opening of the conference was the presence among the group of technicians and chemists of men of affairs. Among these business men was Walter C. Teagle, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose company owns the all-from-coal patents of the German Dye Trust in the United States. His appearance typified the practical nature of the schemes which were discussed from the platform. Introducing Dr. Krauch, Mr. Teagle sounded a new note in industry to the effect that "nature's science is the core and body of business."

"From this union of natural science and industry," Mr. Teagle said, "has sprung an economic development the potential importance of which can hardly be estimated. This development is the industrialization of the process of converting coal to oil."

While Mr. Teagle was stressing the oil-from-coal development, hardly less revolutionary developments were described by other speakers, all depending on the industrialization of the chemist to unlock the by-products from the unprepossessing looking lump of crude bituminous coal.

"Wars that might be fought in competition for the diminishing supplies of the world's petroleum may be avoided by the discovery of synthetic gasoline, speakers declared. Others told how the face of the nation and the distinction between city and country may alter with the ability to convert coal to power direct at the pit mouth."

## Seeks Bid for Miner

In the midst of the technical discussion an immediate problem was raised by an unexpected question from T. P. Gaylord, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh. The question stressed again the dependence of modern business on the chemist. His statement was a challenge and an appeal. He asked technicians to redeem the American coal industry from its present stagnation, and to restore the coal miner of the United States to the prosperity shared by workers in other fields.

"You have made one pound of coal produce as much useful power as four to six pounds a few years ago," he said. "That is one reason why the coal industry has not been proportionate to the growth of industry in general. We have coal in abundance—we have to find new uses for it. Labor saving devices have put men out of work and we need new operations for our surplus labor."

Dr. Baker answered this question almost immediately. Chemistry is developing new uses for coal, he said, which will produce new industries.

"We speak of conservation and we all recognize the propriety and wisdom of every effort that is made to prolong the life of our stock of raw material," he said. "But we perceive, too, that in spite of—in fact because of—the advance in our knowledge of coal, the mining industry is in a languishing condition."

Hope to Find New Markets  
"There is no reason for disparaging or discouraging the investigations of the scientists. This conference may reveal to the coal-mine owner that his product may be used more spar-



## Applause Not Wanted!

Neither are curtain calls desired at the dress rehearsals of new operas. One of these performances at the Metropolitan Opera House is described

Tomorrow  
on the Editorial Page

## Wafd Ex-Deputies, Disguised, Meet in Secret in Cairo

Pseudo-Parliament Passes a  
Vote of "No Confidence"  
in the Government

## BY WILHELMUS THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—Wafd former deputies met here as a pseudo-parliament, alleging the need of holding up the Constitution, according to which Parliament meets automatically on the third Saturday of the third month after adjournment. No royal summons was received, and the Wafd met secretly and gained a parliamentary majority, with 135 deputies and 63 senators.

The police were eager to find the meeting place in case of disturbance, detectives following prominent Wafd ex-deputies about Cairo throughout Saturday, many exciting taxi chases leading generally to successful evasion of the police.

Nahas Pasha and others disguised themselves with blue spectacles and Arab head dress.

The main resolution passed unanimously was a vote of nonconfidence in the Government and the holding of the Cabinet responsible for any money spent beyond the budget voted by Parliament.

Meantime the Premier continues his steady work for new important projects, and is gradually winning strong support in the country by his sincerity.

## HONOLULU FLIERS GET MACKAY TROPHY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mackay trophy has been awarded to Lieut. Lester J. Maitland and Albert F. Hegenberger of the Army Air Corps for their nonstop flight from California to Honolulu in June, 1927, as the meritorious flight by officers of the Army during the year.

P. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of the War Department, announced the award, which had the recommendation of Maj.-Gen. James E. Fechet, Chief of the Air Corps. The trophy will be presented later this month, possibly in the presence of the donor, Clarence H. Mackay.



ingly in the production of power, but it should do much more than this. "It should have a positive value in that it should point out to him the necessity of forming a partnership with the skill and knowledge of the scientist, in order that he may find new uses for his commodity. It should show him that the same sort of ability that has narrowed his markets, can discover the means for enlarging them."

The United States, Dr. Baker pointed out, possesses one-half the known coal deposits of the world. "More power may be generated at the mouth of the mine. The processing of coal will produce great quantities of gas, which formerly was wasted, but which in the future may be piped to distant cities, so that some day the gas that is burned in New York may come from the coals of Pennsylvania. Chemical industries are likely to draw more and more closely to the coal fields."

**Liquid Coal Through Pipes**  
"From our Pittsburgh district we shall send electricity over high-tension lines, our gas in pipe lines, and some day in the future possibly our liquefied coal in the same manner. The coal car will give way to the power line and the pipe line; and why not, since energy can be transported more cheaply in this manner?"

A city like Pittsburgh will be thought of as the source of fertilizers, chemicals and liquid coal for automobiles, Dr. Baker continued. "It is conceivable," he added, "that some of the labor questions connected with the mining industry will be helped by a condition that offers the population an opportunity to change from one form of labor to another. This might be regarded as a sort of sociological by-product of the new methods of dealing with coal."

The difficulties overcome in "liquefying coal" were explained by Dr. Kirsch. Research in atomic physics shows that matter is built up from electrical particles, he said, and that the keeping together of the atoms as well as their linkage within the molecules is effected by the attracting and repelling forces of these particles.

"Nature," he said, "has inclosed the activity inherent in the molecules like a nut in a shell; to set this activity free we have to crack the shell." "The shells" of hydrocarbons, like coal he said, are particularly hard to crack. This had been accomplished in Germany largely by development of catalysts. These are metallic compounds, which in some way not fully understood, change the delicate atomic balance which allows the shell of the "nut" to be cracked, releasing its valuable kernel to industry.

The chemist through his test tube has ended any possibility of future wars over the diminishing supply of world petroleum, Mr. Teagle declared in an interview, and referring to the synthetic oil now being produced from coal by the Bergius process by the German dye trust. Mr. Teagle's company has secured the rights for this liquid coal process in America. "There can never be a shortage of oil," said Mr. Teagle. "Vast new supplies of petroleum are being discovered. The same experts who testified before the Federal Oil Commission Board at Washington in 1926 that a shortage might be expected in 10 years would today admit that new sources have been discovered with no end in sight."

"And behind all this lies the discovery that coal can be made from oil. The German dye trust made 70,000 tons of synthetic gasoline this year and plans to produce 250,000 tons next year. This is a more expensive gasoline than that from natural oil, but it will fill the gap if the supply of the latter ever faces depletion."

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BURROWS RUSTLESS SCREENS  
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Address.....  
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## JUDGE ORDERS STEWART CASE TRIAL TO GO ON

Refuses to Direct Verdict—Oil Man Says He Was "Messenger Boy"

WASHINGTON (AP)—Justice Jennings Bailey refused in District of Columbia Supreme Court to direct a verdict of not guilty in the perjury trial of Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, as requested by the defense. The defense had requested the directed verdict on Friday when the Government concluded presentation of its case against Mr. Stewart, who is charged with having falsely sworn before a Senate Teapot Dome committee that he had no knowledge of bond transactions of the Continental Trading Company of Canada.

The decision requires the defense to present its own side of the case, and it called Mr. Stewart himself to the stand. Taking the stand in the wake of several character witnesses, Mr. Stewart, under questioning by Frank J. Hogan, his chief of counsel, described his appearances before the Senate committee. He said that on last Feb. 2 and 3 he testified that he had never personally received any Liberty bonds of the Continental Trading Company, Ltd., of Canada, which the committee was seeking to trace, and that he "never made a dollar" out of the Continental's famous purchase and sale of Humphries oil.

Mr. Stewart declared that at that time he was under subpoena as a witness in a criminal case involving the Liberty bonds of the Continental Trading Company, Ltd., of Canada, which the committee was seeking to trace, and that he "never made a dollar" out of the Continental's famous purchase and sale of Humphries oil.

Mr. Stewart criticized the official record of his committee appearances and declared that a question of the transcript of the Senate proceedings which form the basis of one count in the perjury indictment had not actually been asked of him. This question was as follows: "Have you had any conversation or knowledge leading you to believe any organization, political or otherwise, was the recipient of any of these bonds?"

The transcript says that this question was asked by Senator Nye of North Dakota, and that Stewart replied: "No, sir."

Mr. Stewart then told of a late appearance before the Senate committee, at which he said he testified

that, having been informed that he was to be a participant in profits of the Continental, he established a trust, under which the bonds were held for the Standard Oil of Indiana, or the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, the latter eventually receiving them.

In the founding and disposition of the trust fund, Mr. Stewart said he acted as a "messenger boy," delivering the bonds to the trustee in unopened packages as received from H. M. Osler, president of the Continental. The value of these bonds, he said, was \$759,500.

Cross-examining, Leo A. Rover, United States attorney, read questions from the Senate committee transcript, and asked Mr. Stewart if they had been correctly reported. One of these was:

"Colonel Stewart, do you know of anyone who received these bonds that the Continental Trading Company is purported to have dealt in?" Mr. Rover repeated Stewart's reply from the record as:

"Senator Nye, I did not personally receive any of these bonds or make a dollar out of them; I personally did not make a dollar out of this transaction."

## Hoover Mission of Good Will Off to Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

good-will tour until early in January. His journey will close with a visit to Cuba as the guest of President Machado, whose hospitality he has already accepted. From Cuba he will go to Miami, Fla., where he plans to remain until a few days before his inauguration.

While en route and later in Florida he will formulate his inaugural address, organize his Cabinet, and determine the initial activities of his Administration.

In Florida it is understood he will meet with various national leaders whom he will invite to confer with him to determine upon the opening phases of his work as the Nation's Executive.

**Itinerary Still to Be Fixed**  
The President-elect's Latin-American itinerary was still to be agreed upon when he sailed. He withheld final decision pending consideration of the subject with Ambassador Fletcher and the State Department representative accompanying him. Mr. Hoover is known to desire to keep the schedule as elastic as possible, so that he will be free to revise it if he so desires.

Invitations have been received by him from all the Latin-American republics. He hopes to be able to visit all of them, but the question of time enters into the matter. It is definitely known that he will

## Tentative Itinerary for Hoover Tour



stop for at least several days in the capitals of the five major Latin-American countries—Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru and Uruguay.

The question of whether Mr. Hoover will visit Bolivia is still undecided. A delicate diplomatic issue over the question of boundary has existed between Bolivia and Paraguay for some time. Recently Bolivian troops took up station on territory claimed by Paraguay. That country appealed to the United States State Department to act as an arbitrator in the dispute.

Because of the complexity of this local problem and the possibility that the United States might be called in, in a judicial capacity, some doubt exists as to whether Mr. Hoover will visit either contesting country, as he is said to feel that he could not come to one without stopping in the other, and the lack of time may prevent his doing this.

An invitation to visit Mexico has been received by Mr. Hoover, but the question of his stopping there is still

undecided. Close associates say that he desires greatly to make a stop there, and will make every effort to do so. Mr. Hoover, it was said, would be guided largely in making his decision with regard to Mexico upon the advice he receives from Ambassador Dwight Morrow.

## METHODIST BISHOPS GET ASSIGNMENTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The assignment of bishops to preside over the spring conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church together with the dates and meeting places

were announced today by the board of bishops of the church which has been meeting at the Hotel Dennis. The assignments include: Maine, Bangor, Me., April 10, Bishop Anderson; New England, Trinity Church, Springfield, Mass., April 10, Bishop Henderson; New England southern, Brockton, Mass., April 3, Bishop Henderson; New Hampshire, Lebanon, N. H., April 3, Bishop Anderson; Troy, Pittsfield, Mass., April 3, Bishop Hughes; Vermont, St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 17, Bishop Anderson.

## Maniu Tells Need of Foreign Capital

Rumania's Policy, He Says, Is to Exploit Her Vast Natural Resources

BUCHAREST (AP)—Julia Maniu, Rumania's new Premier, declared that he intends to give the Rumanian people an enlightened government based on the ideals enunciated by Abraham Lincoln. "Our task," he said, "is to emancipate millions of our peasants who heretofore have been held in a state of virtual vassalage by rapacious political cliques. I am confident that the forthcoming elections, in which the legions of toilers of Rumania will be free for the first time to cast their votes honestly, will usher in a new era of public honesty, cleanliness and morality in our national life."

"After the elections our first act will be to inaugurate a real parliamentary and constitutional regime. We shall tear down the highly centralized Government created by Vintila Bratianu, which placed the whole country at the mercy of a small cabal in Bucharest, and build in its place a modern decentralized regime. With 15,000,000 sturdy peasants forming the keystone of our new political structure, we cannot fail."

"Bratianu's policy of economic chauvinism and his narrow dictum of Rumania for Rumanians brought to the brink of an abyss paralyzed our industrial development and discouraged the entry of foreign capital. We require only foreign capital to help us develop our vast natural resources, which have lain idle under Bratianu's sterile policy."

## DRY LAW MOVE ON NONPARTISAN LINES ADVISED

Justice Ford of New York Calls Election a Clear Prohibition Mandate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK — Organization of a strictly nonpartisan group to work for state legislation to enforce the dry law was urged by Justice John Ford, of the New York State Supreme Court, in an address just delivered at the Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church. Without a state enforcement act the people of New York State are "at the mercy of the bootlegger and lawless dens of crime," Justice Ford declared. "The results of the late election should convince the most bigoted foe of prohibition that no longer are the advocates of the national outlawry of intoxicating beverages called upon to fight for the maintenance of that policy," he declared. "If any election can be taken as a referendum, the vote of Nov. 6 must be so taken."

**Nullification Arranged**  
Justice Ford asserted that the Albany government made no attempt to enforce the Mullin-Gage Act, and that citizens of this State will, however, eventually compel rigid prohibition enforcement "even to the proclaiming of martial law should the State stubbornly persist in its present policy of nullification."

He urged supporters of prohibition to organize "along strictly nonpartisan lines" for effective action toward the re-enactment of a state enforcement law. Such an organization, he said, might wield an influence which would compel election of city and state officials pledged to enforce prohibition.

### Mayor to Be Elected

"A Governor has been seemingly elected who is pledged to veto any state enforcement law," he continued. "We may have to wait a change of Government before we get a state enforcement act. But the Volstead Act is just as much the law in this State as would be any enforcement statutes enacted at Albany. A mayor is to be elected next

year. We must install in the City Hall an administration that will clean up the city."

"Let us at once begin the work of organizing along strictly nonpartisan lines for effective action at the polls next November. Let us appeal to all the people of the city to help us in making this a decent, wholesome and law-abiding place to live in. Every other local question pales into insignificance compared to that of prohibition enforcement."

## Cabinet Is Formed in Newfoundland

Sir Richard Squires Includes Four Who Sat in Previous Ministry

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (AP)—The new Cabinet formed by Sir Richard Squires for Newfoundland includes four of the ministers who sat in his previous Administration from 1919 to 1923.

Arthur Barnes, the new Colonial Secretary, was then Minister of Education; William Halfyard resumes the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs; Sir William Coker, now without portfolio, was formerly Minister of Fisheries, and Dr. A. Campbell, also without portfolio now, was then Minister of Agriculture.

The other members of the new government, formed after the Governor, Sir John Middleton, had received the resignation of the defeated Alderidge Government, include besides the Premier, who holds also the Portfolio of Justice, and the others named:

Peter J. Cashin, Finance and Customs; T. Cook, P. M. Lewis, Dr. Harris, Mr. Mosdell and F. Gordon Bradley, Without Portfolio; Clyde Lake, Minister of Fisheries; Richard Hibbs, Minister of Public Works; Joseph Downey, Minister of Agriculture and Mines. Messrs. Lake, Hibbs and Downey are not in the legislative council.

### TRADE JOURNALS ACQUIRED

NEW YORK (AP)—National Trade Journals, Inc., announces it has acquired five additional publications, bringing the number of trade papers it controls to 17. The additions are Architectural Forum, Heating and Ventilating Magazine, Good Furniture Magazine, Specialties Salesmen, and Salesology.

## Au Quatrieme's Collections of ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE OBJECTS

Owe Their Importance to Intrinsic Merit, Vast Scope and Distinguished Beauty of Arrangement

When a name becomes, as the name Au Quatrieme has, as much a synonym for pre-eminence in its field as that of a great museum of international repute, it is not by chance. Au Quatrieme is important because it carries the taste and training of the specialist into every decorative field of merit. To walk through the series of exquisitely arranged interiors which compose this great Fourth Floor is to realize that such collections are a rich compendium of the decorative arts from the latter part of the sixteenth to the first half of the nineteenth-century. And that a very complete history of furniture styles might be illustrated therefrom.

### The Panellings, Mantels and Lighting Fixtures of Every Epoch

Here are the panellings of entire rooms installed and arranged as in the beautiful old gentilhommes and manor houses from which they were taken. Dark Jacobean oak, a Georgian pine room of rare distinction, French boiseries, Louis XV, Louis XVI and Directoire. Delightful examples of 18th and early 19th Century wall papers. The original lighting fixtures, chandeliers and wall lights of 17th and 18th Century France,

England, Italy and Spain in the most fascinating variety. Beautiful old French marble chimenees, large and small. Superb wall mirrors . . . Venetian, Louis XV, Queen Anne, Directoire, Adam. Decorative paintings. And it holds true of the furniture as of the architectural features, that distinction, beauty and interest have been accomplished on as extensive a scale, as through the accretions of centuries in the great palaces of the old world.

### Twenty Authentic Interiors of Contrasting Styles

Here are the exquisitely sophisticated examples of 18th Century English walnut, mahogany and satinwood. Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Adam and Hepplewhite, arranged as in the distinguished homes of their periods. And the stout, homely, delightful country pieces of oak and elm and yew tree wood, in their own proper settings. Six French interiors provide the correct backgrounds for the fine French furniture of the salons of 18th Century Paris. And not far away are gathered the quaint regional pieces that speak with so engaging an accent the patois of their different provinces. A group of Spanish interiors, glowing and warm, carries out in spacious fashion the idea of a Spanish house of two centuries

since. And in yet another series early America is discovered in both her simpler and her more sophisticated aspects. These interiors, extensive as they are, do not begin to contain all Au Quatrieme's collections. Innumerable examples are grouped according to kind in easily accessible rooms and corridors. And still other rooms are devoted to all the varied accessories of decorating. To lamps and lamp shades, cushions and table glass. To charming desk and dressing table sets. To scrap baskets and breakfast services and trays. To the choice collection of old Waterford glass, old Bow, Chelsea and Staffordshire figures; old French toile and faience, silhouettes, embroidery pictures, old pewter and lustre.

### A Distinguished Idea of Service

So great is the space that nowhere are these vast collections crowded or cluttered. Everywhere one finds the gracious atmosphere of cultivated and decorous living. Everywhere the great stocks are so logically and intelligently disposed that selection, with all the

advantages of a wide field of choice, becomes immensely simplified. One may add that Au Quatrieme brings infinite refinements to the usually accepted ideas of service, and sees to it that when miracles of prompt and careful delivery must be accomplished they shall be.

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## INTANGIBLE TAX GIVES MILLIONS TO CITIES, TOWNS

Massachusetts to Distribute  
\$18,080,400—Big Profits  
Add to Revenue

Taxes on intangibles, principally state income taxes, corporation taxes and inheritance taxes will enable the State of Massachusetts this year to pay back to its cities and towns more than four times as much money as the towns and cities will pay to the State in the \$3,500,000 property tax for state purposes.

The state treasury this week will distribute \$18,080,400 to the municipalities, according to Karl H. Oliver, deputy state treasurer. This is a net sum due to them after balancing accounts with the State, for while the cities and towns are due to pay the State approximately \$17,500,000, including besides the state tax approximately \$3,500,000 in Metropolitan District assessments, the State has more than \$35,000,000 in trust for them from revenues which it collects and apportions to the communities.

Profits of Massachusetts investors in the unprecedentedly high and active stock markets of recent months are the chief source of this unusually large revenue to the municipalities, according to Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. The greater part of the increase in revenue is in income tax payments on earnings in stock transactions.

The income tax money to be distributed amounts to approximately \$21,000,000, Mr. Long said. This is \$2,000,000 more than last year or the official estimate for this year, and is \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 more than customarily was received from this tax up to two years ago. This additional revenue will save some cities and towns from the necessity of borrowing for some immediate needs, the tax commissioner said, and he believes municipalities should use such unexpected receipts for such purposes as debt reduction, permanent improvements, or meeting some unusual need.

## Church Is Believed Shirking Its Duties

Religious Education of Child  
Too Often Subsidiary to  
Social Side, It Is Said

NEW YORK—A more and different point of view regarding the education of youth was urged by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, at the annual luncheon meeting of the Protestant Teachers' Association here.

Mr. Tuttle referred to what he called "the terrible crime bills" of the Nation and "the obvious tendencies" to disregard law. He voiced the thought that religious education of children in many of the churches was "a subsidiary thing" and that too much time was devoted to what might be termed "social activities."

"The problems of the present," Mr. Tuttle said, "are in finding adequate means of checking crime, the application of law to modern life and in preserving respect for law."

Methodist Episcopal Church, stressed the need of what he called greater "open-mindedness in international relations." He declared that misunderstandings of the manners of nations have been responsible for wars in the past and urged greater and broader understandings of national viewpoints as a world peace move.

## PIONEER EQUIPAGES ACQUIRED BY MR. FORD

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (P)—Henry Ford, antique collector extraordinary,

has become the owner of an unusual collection of vehicles, part of the estate of the late Miss Anna Corning.

The items include a Russian sleigh, more than 100 years old; a coach, cab, brougham and other smart equipages, fashionable in the days of pioneer aristocracy. According to Mr. Ford's representative, who consummated the sale, it will be placed with other antiquated vehicles in the Dearborn Museum.

## Australian Voters Give Force of Law to Debts Project

Compulsory Loan Council to  
Be Appointed, Representing  
All States

MELBOURNE, Vic. (P)—By an overwhelming majority the electors of Australia have voted in favor of giving the force of law to the debts and borrowing agreement entered into by the states and Commonwealth last year.

The agreement provides for the appointment of a compulsory loan council on which all the states will be represented. In the new scheme the chief source of this unusually large revenue to the municipalities, according to Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. The greater part of the increase in revenue is in income tax payments on earnings in stock transactions.

The Nationalist-Country Party Coalition Government was returned to office in election, but with a considerably reduced parliamentary majority. Heavy Labor victories in New South Wales made it appear certain that the Opposition Party would win seven seats, with the likelihood that the Government majority would be reduced from 29 to 15 before the final votes had been counted.

Mr. Bruce and the Federal Treasurer, Earle C. Page, leader of the Country Party, which has been allied with the Nationalists since 1923, were returned to office. Viewing the Government's return with a good working majority, Mr. Bruce declared he was "extremely satisfied."

James H. Scullin, newly appointed leader of the Labor Party said: "There was a decided swing toward Labor, and our party is unprepared to lose a single seat. We are hopeful of substantial gains when the counting has ceased."

## NEW YORK QUARANTINE STATION MAY MOVE

NEW YORK—A proposal that the quarantine station in New York harbor be moved to Gravesend Bay was put forward by shipping men at a hearing before the New York Harbor Line Board.

Steamship officials felt that such a location would be advantageous, both as an anchorage ground for vessels awaiting inspection and as a means of avoiding the congestion now prevailing in the narrows, opposite the present quarantine station.

MINES YIELD \$6,000,000,000  
WASHINGTON (P)—The United States is producing minerals with a value of \$6,000,000,000 annually and is finding employment for 1,000,000 workers in mines, quarries, coke ovens and metal plants. These figures were made public by Scott Turner, director of the Bureau of Mines, in connection with his annual report of the year's activities.

## Wanted!—A Code for the Press

Scriptor, in His European Commentary, Thinks It Is  
Time for the Journalist to Have His Charter

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VARIOUS events have lately directed attention to the duties and rights, the responsibilities and privileges, of the press. Anything that savors of mischief-making on the part of newspapers is certainly to be strongly deprecated. The publication of a secret circular to ambassadors from the French Foreign Office, the Quai d'Orsay, was so timed and so arranged that it excited considerable hostility against France in the United States, and indeed in Italy and in Great Britain. The publication, in that form, was unfortunate, and one wishes that it had never occurred.

Then, Scriptor, you think the journalist who uncovered something that the authorities wished to keep covered was in the wrong? I think that there were circumstances which rendered the method of publication undesirable, but I cannot go so far as to blame a fellow-journalist for telling the truth. Had he committed a falsification, no words could be so severe. But it is a nice point to decide what are the duties of a journalist, when he finds himself in possession of a secret document which may compromise a foreign government if it is published.

Every man has, of course, his own opinions, but they should never be allowed to interfere with the limited duties which he has undertaken. If he finds them incompatible with his limited duties, he has no alternative but to resign his post.

How does this apply, Scriptor, to the case of the journalist?

**Newspapermen's Problems**

It applies in this way, Lector, that there may often present itself to a newspaperman the problem of whether he is to fulfill his specific mission, or, finding his specific mission distasteful, and in his view mischievous, to take his stand on his personal status of free citizen. There is no harder problem for a newspaperman. His own conscience is at present the only arbiter. If he finds that it is incompatible with his higher judgment, with his view of his own dignity, with his conception of serving the interests of mankind, to continue to be a purveyor of what ever news comes to his hands, then he had better quit his office. The majority of journalists have no choice; they are paid to do this, and in these circumstances it is a breach of trust to withhold the news.

Yes, but that is only shifting the responsibility back to his employers. Precisely. I do not think that the newspaperman who sends a document, however secret, to his newspaper is to be blamed. He is merely doing his job. It is, however, quite another thing, when the document reaches the newspaper, for the editors and publishers to determine whether it is in the public interest to print such a document. Here, again, it is a matter for their conscience. Undoubtedly anything which is printed purely for the sake of producing a sensation, anything which is put forward maliciously, with design to injure the good relations of peoples, is to be condemned, be it true or false. On the other hand, if the motive is malignant, then no right-thinking man can support the action. Yet I suggest that we should discriminate between what may be a courageous uncovering of hidden facts, which it is in the public interest to uncover, and the malicious delving into private correspondence for the purpose of injuring a person or a nation. It may be not altogether facile to distinguish between these

**Privileges of Pressmen**

If a foreign government is to eject journalists who offend it, then journalists exist only on sufferance. They are in constant peril. The conscientious journalist may well be the first to suffer. The freedom of the press vanishes. A censorship is set up. There is instituted a reign of terror for honest, free newspaper men. Such those who conform to the interests of the country to which they are accredited, and not to the interest of their own country—or, better still, to the interest of mankind—will be safe. That is one of the reproaches which have been directed against the Fascist system in Italy. Now no self-respecting journalist can submit to becoming the creature, the tool, the propagandist, of the country to which he is accredited. His business is to

understand and to make understood, but it is not his business to be a partisan or to tolerate dictation. It seems to me, Scriptor, that you have got far away from a particular case and are generalizing.

**All Parties to Blame**

You are right, Lector. The particular case does not concern me over-much. All the parties were to blame. And yet all the parties were in some degree right. But I am deeply concerned with this problem of the press. The press has grown more powerful than is generally realized even by governments, who make much use of it, and are annoyed when it escapes from their control. I am concerned enormously with the duties and privileges of the press, and nobody has yet troubled to work out a good code for journalists and for editors. They must avoid the Charybdis of mischief-making, but they must also avoid the Scylla of subservience. It is not enough vaguely to declare that the press must have a sense of its responsibilities. What is wanted is a clear code, and it will task the powers of the best of us to lay down such a code.

Instantly—to employ a convenient expression—some of us know, or think we know, what is permissible and what is not permissible, but our individual views doubtless differ. Even with the clearest code, it would be impossible to cover every case that occurs, and there must always be a wide margin for personal judgment. Precisely on how a journalist comports himself in that wide margin of personal judgment, will he be rated as in the first or the last rank. But for the bulk of journalists, it is high time that such a code were drawn up. Nobody has yet attempted it. There have been immense changes in the potentialities, the responsibilities, the rights and the privileges of the press, but the press is codeless.

**Need for Code**

Then who should draw up this code, Scriptor? Surely not the governments, who would endeavor to bring the press under control. And if the task were left to the press itself, it might claim complete license.

I am not unaware of the difficulties, Lector, but I am so conscious of the existing confusion—I am sometimes so uncertain of my own position and the position of my colleagues—that I would rather that the code were drawn up by anybody than that it should not be drawn up at all. But I think that the press itself must preserve its autonomy, and must be the ultimate judge of its own conduct. Nevertheless, nothing exists in isolation, and the press, above all, must be related to the institutions, national and international, which it watches, reports, criticizes, and praises.

Therefore, to come to a practical conclusion, which is merely tentative and subject to modification, I would propose that there should be set up

two totally different kinds of publications.

**Open and Secret Diplomacy**

But, Scriptor, does not this take us back to the vexed debate on open and secret diplomacy? What documents may a government properly conceal?

Obviously there are, Lector, documents which may properly be concealed. Among them I should place confidential instructions to government agents. These are couched in such a form as to make them unsuitable for other eyes than those to which they are addressed. Let us take a simple example from ordinary life. A man might properly write to his agent that he is prepared, let us say, to sell his house for \$60,000 if that price can be obtained. He might, however, add that the minimum which he will take is \$50,000. A letter should not be shown to a prospective purchaser. Surely this is clear. The transaction is a perfectly honest transaction, but it is not reasonable that a purchaser should have communicated to him confidential instructions.

And in diplomacy there are documents of this kind, which, addressed to ambassadors, will only cause ill-feeling if they are published, and which, unpublished, do not constitute secret diplomacy.

**Case of Quai d'Orsay Document**

That is so, Lector, and that is the reason why I deprecate a recent publication of the circular of the Quai d'Orsay to French Ambassadors. I think the publication unjustifiable. Nevertheless, I believe that the Quai d'Orsay has only itself to thank for this journalistic indiscretion. Had it disclosed the facts, as it had ample opportunities of doing, about the naval accord, long before this leakage occurred, the leakage would have had no importance. There was a strange blend of open and secret diplomacy throughout this affair. Therefore, single out the mischievousness of the publication was entirely due to the secretiveness of the Quai d'Orsay, the Quai d'Orsay had nothing to do but to grin and bear it, and resolve to avoid such blunders in the future.

Unhappily, it lost its temper. The French police laid hold of the journalist, interrogated him, and caused him to sign, under menace, a promise to leave the country. That is a proceeding which I cannot defend. It has grave implications. It puts in the hands of a foreign country the right to expel or molest a newspaperman who may be strictly doing his duty. Whatever were the merits in this particular case, it is a dangerous precedent. It may sometimes be incumbent on the most conscientious journalist, who has not the slightest intention of making mischief, but, on the contrary, of averting mischief, to expose fearlessly this or that policy.

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**STUDENTS PREFER USE  
OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINKI—Finland's student corps discussed at their recent meeting the question as to which language should be the standard language used in correspondence with foreign students' corps. The Finnish Commercial College students suggested the use of Swedish in correspondence with students of the Scandinavian countries at least, but the council finally passed a resolution that English should be the language used for all foreign student correspondence.

This question of language is said to be a definite outgrowth of the well-known All-Finnish movement in which the Finnish students discourage the use of Swedish.

**MAINE ELKS ELECT**  
WATERVILLE, Me. (P)—Nine of the State's 14 lodges met here today to form the Maine Elks Association. The state lodges banded together for the mutual interest of each lodge and to pass on the question of funds for the \$20,000,000 Elks foundation. C. Dwight Stevens of Portland was elected president of the Maine association.

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## Germany to Renew Its Negotiations With Soviet Russia

Effort to Be Made to Settle  
Disputed Points in Com-  
mercial Treaty

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — The Soviet-German economic negotiations, which were suspended last spring when a German engineer and two technicians were arrested, charged with complicity in the alleged coal-mine sabotage case in the Donetz Basin, are to reopen here next week, each country having now appointed its representatives.

A member of the collegium of the Foreign Commissariat, B. S. Stomakoff, heads the Soviet delegation, while the economic expert, who was placed in an important rôle in the German negotiations with France, is the chief German negotiator. The delegations will examine and attempt to settle disputed points arising in the interpretation of the Soviet-German commercial treaty, thereby, as it is hoped, contributing to an increase in Soviet-German trade, which has gained considerably in the last year, partly as a result of the long-term credits Germany granted in 1925.

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## COOLIDGE TALK ON DEBTS STIRS FRENCH PRESS

### Campaign for and Against Ratification Starts in Political Circles

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
PARIS—A campaign for and against ratification of the debts accord has been stimulated by President Coolidge's speech, which continues to excite critical comments in the press. Political circles believe that it will require the full authority, which only M. Poincaré possesses, to induce Parliament to accept the Bérenger-Mellon arrangements. The present plan is to ask for ratification after the reparations settlement. Assuming that the French thesis triumphs, then France, like England, will be assured of annuities from Germany equal to its own engagements, plus a small indemnity for the devastated regions.

Then it will be possible safely to confirm the conditions concluded with the United States. But it is obvious that matters may not proceed altogether smoothly, and already it is being asked what can be the purpose of an expert commission on reparations, if in advance its findings are dictated. If German payments must correspond to the French and British payments basically, then a single accountant alone is needed to work out the sum.

Linked With German Debt

Again, though there is no connection in theory between the German debt to Europe and the European debt to America, yet in practice these debts to America are being taken as a measuring wand. England, as creditor of France, is prepared to re-

duce her demands if the United States does likewise. France, as creditor of Germany, adopts a similar attitude. But it would appear that the debt to America is fixed irrevocably.

Unfortunately it allied needs are taken as a criterion, then it will be impossible radically to alter the German debt, and annuities of 2,500,000,000 marks must continue for 62 years. Germany, however, hopes that the annuities will be reduced to 1,500,000,000 marks, and cease, as suggested in the treaty, in 30 years. This is a perplexing situation, because there is no such thing as absolute truth about reparations. Germany's indebtedness and Germany's capacity are questions almost of personal appreciation. And while there is disagreement it is difficult to persuade the French Parliament to ratify its own debts' accords.

In Favor of Ratification  
If there were a safeguarding clause, which merely provided for new negotiations between France and the United States in the event of Germany's default, M. Poincaré's task would be easier. Worse still, perhaps, is the clause which engages France, at the request of the American treasury, to give bearer bonds which can be placed upon the money markets. This is regarded as dangerous, even humiliating.

Francoise Cotte, a well-known newspaper publisher, argues strongly in favor of ratification. Apparently he would have an exchange of letters admitting certain reservations outside the text of the accord, precisely as was done in the case of the Peace Pact. But he declares that Mr. Bérenger signed in the name of the French Government, which authorized the signature by cable and it is impossible to repudiate a qualified representative acting in full agreement with the Government. But there is nothing to prevent the two countries from acknowledging just reservations concerning safeguards, transfers and non-commercialization.

## First Citizen of French Republic



GASTON DOUMERGUE  
President of France, Who is Accorded a Prestige Greater Than the Limited Authority Which the Constitution Allows Him to Exercise.

to uphold that position with the dignity they expect of him. From this point of view, the Presidents of France have never disappointed their countrymen.

France's present Chief Executive, Gaston Doumergue, is a living proof of the fact that France is a real Republic where the deserving can climb from the bottom to the top. He was born in a small town in the extreme south of France, where his family can trace its history for more than four centuries. He studied law in the wonderful old city of Nîmes, and at a very early age became a judge in French Indo-China. Returning from that post he held a judicial position in Algiers, and then became the member of the Chamber of Deputies for his native district. His life since then has been a record of almost unremitting labor for France, both as a legislator and as a member of the fluctuating cabinets common to French political life. He was elected President in 1914.

President Doumergue has been cited as a perfect example of the best type of middle-class Frenchman. He has a great dislike for pomp and solemnity and his southern temperament has given him a sociable disposition that has made him thousands of friends. It can be said of him that he is genuinely popular, and has the respect of all classes of his fellow citizens.

### President of Portugal

Perhaps no survey of the presidents of Europe would be complete without some mention of Portugal and Russia, although many readers may think such a discussion a flight into purely abstract realms. Nevertheless, to take Portugal first, a republic of sorts has existed in that country since 1911, thus antedating most

of the European republics. The Portuguese Constitution provides that a president shall be elected by the two legislative bodies, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, to serve four years, with no right to re-election.

In truth, however, the history of republican government in Portugal has been a sorry one. Strife between church and state, between army officials and politicians, and between rival parties, has been practically uninterrupted from the beginning until about two years ago, when a position of comparative stability was reached and given promise of being maintained. Before that there were at least 20 attempts to overthrow the Government since the foundation of the Republic and more than 40 cabinets have been overthrown.

Portugal is a country of great potential richness, with hard-working people and colonies of great value. It only requires a settling of the internal political differences and the rehabilitation of its finances, for this small country with its glorious past to take its rightful place among the republics of Europe.

### Russia's Real Ruler

Volumes have been written about Russia's post-war Government without making the subject altogether clear to Western eyes, but perhaps

the system can be roughly sketched here. The Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was confirmed Jan. 31, 1924. It places the supreme legislative power in the Congress of Soviets. In practice the Executive Committee governs. It selects a council of people's commissars consisting of a president, vice-president, and 10 commissars, and the head of this council perhaps comes the nearest to a president in the present form of Russia's Government.

The real power in Russia, however, is lodged entirely outside the constitutional form of the Government and is wielded by the Central Committee of the Communist Party through its political bureau. The secretary-general of this political bureau is Joseph Stalin, and he is the real ruler of Russia, wielding an authority held by no president in any other country, although having no executive position whatever in the Government.

This system has come into existence because only members of the Communist Party may vote, and Stalin appears to have the complete confidence of those in charge of the party machinery from bottom to top. The Communists are almost entirely made up of industrial workers of the towns and cities, so that the peasantry is at this time practically disfranchised. The system might be called one of democratic centralism, except that only the favored and comparatively small group of Communists may vote.

It may not be out of place to point out that the history of republican government in France may be duplicated in Russia. Before the Revolution, French peasants were serfs, probably more depressed and illiterate than those of Russia in 1917. Today the French peasant, with his small holding of land, is the bulwark of free government in France, equally opposed to the Royalists and to the theories of the Socialists.

The economic theories of the Communists have left the Russian peasants unmoved. They have their land, and like their earlier prototypes in France, they have become almost overnight a bulwark of conservatism. Almost every student of Russian affairs agrees that some form of popular government has come to stay in Russia and there is no reason for doubting that in time the Russian people will evolve a Government for themselves that will be as free, equitable, and honorable as that which has long ruled in the pleasant land of France.

## LINE FROM SWEDEN TO BALTIC STATES

STOCKHOLM—A new shipping company of both passenger and freight traffic has been established with headquarters in Stockholm. Consul Jack Svensson is the founder of the new company, which includes E. Lindvall and G. Holcke, directors, and E. Almby and B. Andersson.

The new company is taking over the steamship service, which belonged to Nymann & Schultz, for the purpose of carrying on traffic between Stockholm and Danzig and the Baltic ports. The company's minimum bonded capital is to be 25,000 crowns up to a maximum of 75,000 crowns.

## Manchester Cares for Interests of School-Leavers

### 20 Committees Scan Prospects of Useful Permanent Work for Coming Citizens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The Manchester juvenile unemployment bureau is carrying on a successful work among young people who have recently left school. The 148 schools of the city are divided up among 20 after-care committees. There are approximately 600 voluntary workers engaged on the work, and to each is allotted a small number of boys or girls "to look after."

This phrase covers a wide range of care and oversight, and usually includes attention to nearly all the needs of the young people concerned. Financial difficulties may be referred to some charitable organization "existing for that specific purpose. A child in need of a holiday can be introduced to a suitable holiday camp.

Cases of unemployment or of unsuitable employment are referred to the juvenile employment bureau, and suitable work is often found. For instance, an orphan boy worked seven days a week and lived in lodgings, without enjoying recreation of any kind. "He was placed in a better job by the bureau, and the district care committee arranged for him to join a local troop of Boy Scouts in order that his leisure time might be passed in a congenial manner.

The bureau finds posts for school-leavers, and for this work it receives "leaving cards" from the principal teachers in respect of every child leaving the secondary, central, junior technical or elementary schools of the city. The number of cards sent in last year was 10,231. The number of vacancies notified by employers was 3016, the highest for any year since the scheme was started.

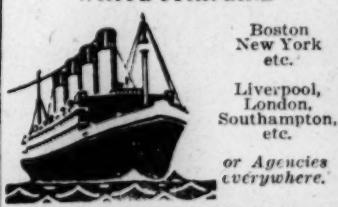
In order to prevent deterioration during unemployment, an educational center has been opened at which juveniles who are unemployed are required to attend until they find posts.

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## The Presidents of Europe

### President of France Enjoys Immense Social Prestige as First Citizen of the Republic

Previous articles on this subject have appeared on Oct. 11, 18, 19, 23, 27, and Nov. 1, 3, 8, 10, 15, and 17.

XIII  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Constitution of France, which dates from 1875, is a compromise between the usual forms of a republican government and the rules of a constitutional monarchy. As such it has, in the course of a half century, developed points which distinguish it in many ways from the other republics of the world. These are probably nowhere more clearly shown than in the position occupied by the French President in the Government of his country.

A reader of the French Constitution who was unaware of its working in practice would, doubtless, conclude that the President of France is a powerful ruler. He can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies with the consent of the Senate, he can initiate legislation jointly with the two chambers, he appoints all civil and military officials, can head the army if he wishes, has the pardoning power, and various other prerogatives. In practice the situation is far different. Probably it would be nearer the truth to compare the French President with the Vice-President of the United States than with any other chief magistrate. His position has developed to a point where he is hardly more than an arbiter and his authority is carefully restricted. At least two Presidents have resigned because they considered their powers insufficient, but their threats of resignation were not enough to cause the legislative branch of the Government to relax in this respect.

### Selection by Compromise

The French President is elected by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies combined into a single body under the name of National Assembly. He is elected for a seven-year term, but few Presidents have served a full term. He is also eligible for re-election. The President chooses the Prime Minister, but in practice he must consult the President of the Senate, who is the second person in the Government, and the President of the Chamber, who is the third most important individual. The Prime Minister, as in nearly all Eu-

ropean countries, must be someone who commands the support of the parliamentary majority. In practice, in France, the multiplicity of parties often makes the selection of a Prime Minister a matter of compromise and sharing of authority between parties, just as it has so far been in the German Republic.

The Prime Minister is the real head of the Government, so far as policy in the conduct of public affairs is concerned, and attempts by the President to influence legislation or to assume a position of real leadership, have been almost invariably unsuccessful. Any number of incidents in French history during the last 50 years have shown that the French people will not tolerate a President who cannot be overthrown by an adverse decision of Parliament on his activities, and, outside of the Constitution, a number of unwritten laws have grown up which regulate his conduct. Most Presidents bow to this situation and only attempt to exercise their personal influence in private, leaving to the Prime Minister of the moment—and some of them have lasted hardly longer than that—the active political leadership of France. Actually nearly every presidential power must be exercised through the medium of a ministry which is politically and jointly responsible to the two Legislative Chambers.

### Official Host of France

So far this account appears almost entirely negative, but that would be far from a complete picture of the situation. The President of France is the first citizen of that Republic, and to the French people, who love their country with a devotedness that would be hard to exaggerate, that is an honor of which any man may well be proud. The French regard their capital as the world center of art and politics. Their President is the official host of France, and they have surrounded him with the social prestige, the ceremonial, the respect, and the means

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## LIGGETT STORES GET DECISION IN SUPREME COURT

Chain Corporation Entitled  
to License, Regardless  
of State Laws

WASHINGTON (P)—Corporations operating chain drug stores were declared by the Supreme Court on Nov. 19 to be entitled to licenses notwithstanding state laws providing that the owners of such stores must be registered pharmacists. The court declared a Pennsylvania law of that nature invalid and unconstitutional.

Justice Holmes and Brandeis dissented, asserting that corporations should not be granted the exception they insisted upon, and that in the sale of poisons and drugs, states had the police power to confine licenses for drug stores to registered pharmacists.

The controversy reached the Supreme Court in a case brought by the Louis K. Liggett Company, which was denied a license for a drug store in Hanover, Pa., because of the state law providing that such licenses could only be granted to registered pharmacists. Other corporations operating chain drug stores were permitted by the Supreme Court to file briefs supporting the contention that such a law was unconstitutional and invalid.

California's attempt to prevent corporations composed of Japanese from leasing land in that state for hospital purposes failed when the court ruled that the Japanese treaty granted that right.

Ruling in a case from Los Angeles brought against K. Tashiro and other Japanese physicians, who wanted to open a Japanese hospital there, the court declared the treaty authorizing Japanese corporations to lease land for hospital purposes, but not for agricultural purposes.

In an opinion delivered by Justice Van Devanter and bristling with criticism of the Ku Klux Klan, the court upheld a New York law requiring unincorporated associations which require an oath as a condition of membership, to file detailed information with the Secretary of State.

The court ordered for a reargument on next Jan. 14 the case involving the rate of fare on New York City's elevated and subway services.

## W. C. T. U. Bases Law Observance on Individuals

(Continued from Page 1)

administration of prohibition and other laws, commands great respect. She has reflected credit upon women in administrative office and has taken a high place with those officials who have kept faith with the people. She has shown neither fear nor favor and has brought before the people without racial or religious prejudice the issues involved in the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibition laws.

**Probable List of Officers**

It is regarded as certain that Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn will be re-elected president with the following other officers: Vice-president, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith; Des Moines, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo, Evanston; recording secretary, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Lincoln, Va.; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Nellie G. Burger, Springfield, Mo.; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston.

Mme. Llyah Barakat of Syria advocated that foreigners be obliged to reside 21 years in the United States before being allowed to vote and that foreigners who violate the laws should be deported.

Prohibition is not the cause of excessive drinking among the youth of the United States, Gifford Gordon of Australia told the delegates, declaring that Australia and England without prohibition are faced with the same problem. He predicted that soon there would be not only a saloonless America but a saloonless world, "through the influence, power and example of the United States."

**Influenced by Wet Press**

He deplored the wet press and declared that wet cabled news sent from the United States and published abroad constitutes the greatest obstacle in the way of worldwide prohibition.

Jonathan S. Lewis, Prohibition di-

rector for the New England district said, "A reform should be judged by the distance it has gone from the start and not by the distance it must go to be completed. Prohibition has gone a long way from the start, which was getting rid of the saloons. All wet speakers preface their remarks by saying, 'of course I do not advocate the return of the saloon.'"

"However, it was the liquor sold in the saloons which did the damage. It was not the furniture nor the bartender. Why ask for the return of the alcohol which made all the trouble because if liquor is returned here it will make a saloon out of the place where it is returned even though that place be a church."

After hearing reports from a group of department heads and attending a series of luncheon conferences presided over by the department chairman, the delegates went to Lexington and Concord, leaving memorial wreaths at the Louisa M. Alcott home where brief speeches were scheduled by Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, honorary president of the Massachusetts union; Mrs. Elsie Pease Barney, president of the Vermont branch; and Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national vice-president.

## Powers to Warn Chinese Against Salt Tax Changes

British, French and Japanese  
Governments Agree on  
Terms of Note

LONDON (P)—The British, French and Japanese governments have agreed upon the terms of a warning to China that they have not accepted recently announced changes by the Chinese Minister of Finance concerning the method of collecting the salt tax.

The Foreign Office announced that the following statement concerning the salt gabelle or tax, was being issued simultaneously by the British, French and Japanese Governments:

"The French and British Ministers and Japanese Charge d'Affaires have taken note of the statement of Nov. 16 issued by the Minister of Finance of the National Government of China dealing with the question of the service of loans secured on the salt revenue.

"From this statement it appears that the Minister of Finance made a fundamental alteration in the functions of the chief inspector of the salt gabelle as laid down in the reorganization loan agreement of 1913, and the French and British Ministers and the Japanese Charge d'Affaires are instructed by their governments to make it clear that it must not be implied that those governments accept the scheme of the Minister of Finance as a satisfactory alternative to the arrangement prescribed in the loan agreement.

"If the National Government of China varies by unilateral action the terms of international agreement, responsibility for any consequences which may follow from such action must rest on the shoulders of the National Government, and in particular it must take full responsibility for liquidating all loans secured thereunder, whether the scheme which it thus proposes to bring into use proves successful in producing the requisite amount of revenue or not."

**NEW MINISTER OF COMMERCE**

LISBON, Portugal (P)—Eduardo Braganca has been appointed Minister of Commerce. The portfolio had been held temporarily by the Minister of Colonies since the new government was formed about a week ago.

**COLLEGE PRESIDENT ELECTED**

OXFORD, Eng. (P)—George Stuart Gordon, Merton Professor of English Literature at the University of Oxford since 1922, has been elected president of Magdalen College, Oxford.

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## UNIONS REPORT TREND TOWARD FIVE-DAY WEEK

American Federation Bases  
Reduction in Hours on In-  
creased Production

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The United States is rapidly moving toward the five-day working week, and Europe, as in other improvements in laboring conditions, is following the lead of America in reducing the number of working hours, according to the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor made at the opening session of its forty-eighth annual convention here on Nov. 19.

Reports in October show that 20 international, with 514 local unions, now are working on the five-day schedule, the delegates were told, and further progress is being made. The unions now on the five-day schedule include such important crafts as painters, bricklayers, carpenters, fur workers, hat and cap makers, tailors, and plasterers and plumbers.

**Based on Increased Efficiency**

Necessity for the five-day week rests upon the increased efficiency of machinery, Frank Morrison, secretary, points out, quoting data to show that seven men now do the work in the iron industry that 60 men were required to do formerly, and in machine shops one man with semi-automatic machines now does the work of 25 men who were required to do in past years.

Employment in the United States shows an increase over last year, the convention was told, but still there is room for improvement. Expansion of the five-day program will call more men into industry, it was stated.

The opening session was given over to addresses of welcome by Mayor A. J. O'Keefe and Gov. Huey P. Long, and the response from William Green, president, was followed by the annual report and general discussion of the report.

Delegates were told in the report that the federation is showing a steady expansion in membership, with the rolls carrying a total of 2,896,063 workers against 264,825 in 1917.

Mr. Morrison declared that the old unwillingness of employers to meet collective bargaining has been eliminated and that in all lines of industry now organized labor is welcomed.

The American Federation of Labor has brought about a marked increase in wages, Mr. Green said, but he declared that greater increases must be brought about if the American worker is to maintain his position as the best paid craftsman in the world, asserting that "as living expenses move higher so must wages move, for the worker cannot do otherwise."

**Visitors From Other Lands**

More than 500 delegates are here for the convention, including guests from other lands. Among the visitors are: Santiago Iglesias, secretary of the Free Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, who is attending the convention to gather up ideas for incorporation into his organization's programs; J. Marsh Bank and E. Edwards, representing the British Isles workmen; and William Varley from Canada. Abraham Shipiloff, treasurer of the National Labor Committee of the organized Jewish workers of Palestine, Max Lubman, and Max Laritsky are here from

Palestine. Every state in the United States is represented by from one to 10 delegates.

While the delegates are thrashing out matters affecting their organizations, more than 200 wives and daughters are being entertained by Orleansians. Theaters have thrown open their doors and sightseeing trips have been arranged.

## Reich Separates Rhine Evacuation From Reparations

Two Issues Distinct, Says Dr.  
Stresemann—View Sup-  
ported by British

BERLIN (P)—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, told the Reichstag that "authoritative British opinion" supported the German view that the questions of evacuation of the Rhineland and revision of the total reparations that Germany is to pay because of the war are distinct issues. It was the first appearance of the Foreign Minister in the national legislature in five months.

The address reviewed disarmament, evacuation and reparations, and emphasized that these subjects constituted the chief problems in Germany's foreign policy.

In taking up the impending negotiations for a reparations agreement, as provided by the understanding reached by the conference of six powers at Geneva, Dr. Stresemann said:

"I affirm with satisfaction, and in this I am supported by authoritative British opinion, that the question of evacuation of the occupied zones and the settlement of the reparations problem, are two wholly separate issues."

The Foreign Minister reiterated Germany's attitude on disarmament, as stated by the Chancellor, Herman Müller, and Count von Bernstorff at the League session in September.

"We shall continue to adhere to this standpoint," he said. "The Anglo-French naval compromise and its subsidiary agreements are, according to all present appearances, considered as disposed of."

"I desire, however, to dwell briefly on one obvious point in connection with the general problem of disarmament. Admitting the expediency of confining general discussions of disarmament to problems of special conversations between the respective governments at Geneva, it is equally obvious, on the other hand, that all single conventions between governments must be completely subordinated to general world aims and aspirations on this subject."

He emphasized that the most urgent problem with which Germany's economic welfare is concerned, was the reparations question.

The Foreign Minister concluded his address with a eulogy of the Kellogg Pact, asserting that history would recognize that it "marked an important turning point in the shaping of international relations."

**OTTINGER CONCEDES  
ROOSEVELT VICTORY**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Albert Ottinger, Republican candidate for Governor of New York, has just sent a telegram of congratulation to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate, at Warm Springs, Ga., for his success in the election of Nov. 6, in which Mr. Ottinger has not until now conceded his defeat.

In the same statement, Mr. Ottinger commended the Governor-elect for his prompt action in outlining an administrative program that will support farm tax relief, development of Saratoga Springs, and immediate development of water power resources of the State.

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NEW YORK CITY

## World Pays Homage to Schubert With Special Programs of Works

Great-Great-Nephew of Famous Composer Shares in  
Ceremonies Where Schubert Flourished—Lyric  
Beauty Undimmed After Century

Resounding throughout the civilized world today are the songs and the praises of Franz Schubert. They proceed hand in hand, for the hearing of a single bit of lyric loveless brings in its train admiration and delight of the listener. A century has slipped by since Schubert gave the world a song, but the years have served only to familiarize all with his writings.

The celebrations in Vienna, birthplace and home of Schubert, own a delightful touch due to the presence in the city of a youthful member of the Schubert family. Walter Schubert, little three-year-old great-nephew of the composer, shares in the homage being offered to Vienna's native son.

**Observance Has Been General**

Vienna is not alone in her observances. The entire season has brought numberless tributes everywhere. The centenary program of the London Symphony Orchestra under Weingartner's leadership includes the Symphony in C, and the Overture and two entr'actes from "Rosamunde." In London, also, Edith Robinson and many others have offered Schubert programs of interest.

For the concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony in New York, Mr. Mengelberg has chosen to produce the prize-winning "Symphony in the manner of Schubert" written by Alterburg, "the Unfinished Symphony" and the "Rosamunde" music. As early as last April, Katherine Bacon, pianist, offered in New York four Schubert recitals which went the rounds of the composer's sonatas. The Rosé Quartet, in its performance at the Washington Festival last spring, offered Schubert homage with a magnificent reading of one of his string quartets.

Boston had two outstanding programs by its Symphony Orchestra, in the course of which audiences heard the fourth, fifth and sixth symphonies of Schubert as well as the Unfinished, and groups of the composer's songs sung by Hulda Lashanska. Mr. Koussevitzky's inclusion of songs in this orchestral program seems peculiarly fitting, since it is from his songs that Schubert's greatest fame derives.

A novelty in American celebrations is Mr. Sokoloff's inclusion in his Cleveland and New York programs by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra of the Seventh Symphony, almost unknown to musicians and to audiences in general. These examples of celebrations are mere indications of the widespread observances in Europe and America of Schubert's greatness.

**Century Brightens Luster**

A century has served only to brighten the luster of Franz Schubert's name. Born in Vienna in 1797

Education, Richard Schmitz, spoke, and Prof. Franz Schmidt, Rector of the Academy of Music, delivered a memorial oration in the presence of the government diplomatic corps and the leaders of the musical and cultural world. The ceremony ended with the singing of Schubert's hymn, entitled "God in Nature," which was broadcast throughout Europe.

Other musical observances included concerts by Wilhelm Backhaus, pianist; the Rosé and Busch quartets, and the Vienna Men's Choral Society.

At the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Schubert fountain a chorus of 500 children participated. The fountain represents a girl listening, enraptured, to Schubert's music. Among the special guests at the ceremonies were the leading German burghomasters who are here for an inspection of Vienna's municipal undertakings.

Austria is enthusiastically supporting the Schubert Memorial Endowment scheme as a permanent recognition of the composer. This is an international project, each state having its own committee collecting funds, the interest from the total capital collected being allocated to the establishment of a scholarship, not for the ordinary music student, but to help talented musicians to hear and compose good music. To nominate a scholar a committee must collect \$15,000. A committee of Austrian women is considering a special gift as a Schubert memorial.

**MEXICAN INSURGENTS ACTIVE**

MEXICO CITY (P)—The Government announces that 28 insurgents and one soldier have been slain in the latest series of skirmishes along the boundary between the states of Jalisco and Zacatecas. The report came from the chief of military operations in Zacatecas. Federal troops captured a priest and five nuns in one of the engagements.

## Boys From Many Nations Will Meet at Camp in Japan

World Committee of Y.M.C.A.  
to Sponsor New Project in  
Educational Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An international boys' camp will be instituted in Japan next year, according to Henri Johannot, member of the boys' work committee of the world's committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, having its headquarters in Geneva. This, he explains, will be run on the same general lines as the camps in Sweden and Switzerland, where 120 boys of 20 nationalities have been gathered in each instance, only the new camp will be much smaller at the start.

Mr. Johannot, who visited the International Y. M. C. A. College in the course of an American tour, specializes in work among employed boys. He is studying conditions in this country as related to the welfare of boys in industries, meeting various groups and visiting industrial plants, that boys of the Old and New Worlds may mutually benefit by the interchange of information and ideas. He has recently come from Mexico, where he sees decidedly favorable prospects for the advance of boys' work, as well as the general educational program, leaders in the two movements being in close accord.

In Europe, Mr. Johannot says, the lot of employed boys has been distinctly improved in recent years, and the number of juvenile wage earners in trades and manufactures is gradually being reduced. Through close study of social and industrial problems, having the support of the International Labor Office at Geneva and the national and local Y. M. C. A. units in many places, and by personal visits to widespread industrial centers, agents of the world committee are contributing to this betterment of conditions.



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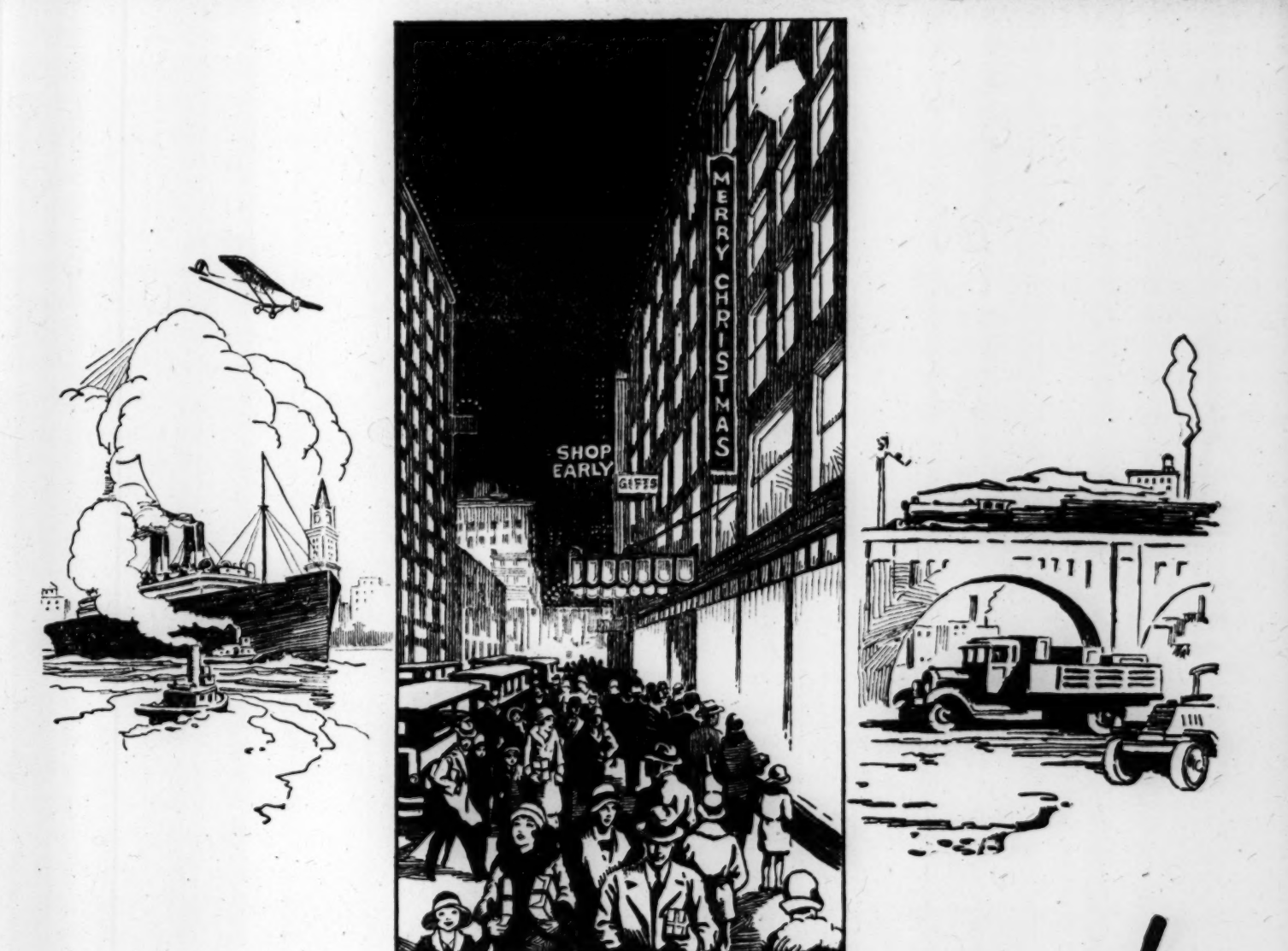
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Turkey Croquettes, Mashed Potato, new Vegetable, Rolls and Butter	35c

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## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MAPLE LEAFS IN  
DIVISION LEADScore Second Win of Season  
—Two Tie Games—Detroit  
and Maroons Win

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING				
UNITED STATES DIVISION				
	W.	T.	L.	For Aft. Pts.
Boston	1	0	1	2
N. Y. Rangers	1	0	1	2
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	2
Chicago	0	0	2	0

CANADIAN DIVISION				
	W.	T.	L.	For Aft. Pts.
Toronto	2	0	0	4
Montreal	2	0	0	4
Ottawa	1	0	1	2
Calgary	1	0	1	2
Edmonton	1	0	1	2
Winnipeg	1	0	1	2
Regina	1	0	1	2
Saskatoon	1	0	1	2
Calgary	1	0	1	2
Edmonton	1	0	1	2
Winnipeg	1	0	1	2
Regina	1	0	1	2
Saskatoon	1	0	1	2

RESULTS SATURDAY

Toronto 2, Ottawa 2 (overtime).

Montreal 4, Chicago 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Rangers 1, Americans 1 (overtime).

Detroit 3, Pittsburgh 1.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The ice hockey season

opened Sunday night in New York

with a battle between the two local

National Hockey League teams, the

Rangers and the renovated Americans,

with an almost capacity attendance.

The game resulted in a 2-to-1 tie, the

new members of the Americans proved

a great success, and the Rangers

the team that it was really the more

skillful as well as aggressive in this

game. It was only the line goalending

of Roach and the puck went into the

corner of the net.

The Rangers got their attack

working in several dashes kept

Walsh busy, though many of the

tries were wild. Finally a pass from

Keeling to Thompson found the net,

but the referees decided the latter

was offside. But later the New Ranger

recruit sent a hard drive from center

ice that Walsh failed to stop above

his associate forwards, while Johnson

was also effective. But the new members

of the Americans proved very

effective and held the Rangers stymied

with great skill.

This continued through the over-

time, though penalties gave the

Rangers an opportunity when only

four Americans were on the ice. The

summary:

RANGERS

F. Cook, Thompson, Boyd, W.

P. Boucher, Murdoch, McVeigh

W. Cook, Keeling, Boyd, W.

Johnson, Bourgeois, L. E. Marshall, G. G. Haines, L. E.

Abel, Bourgeois, L. E. Marshall, G. G. Haines, L. E.

Abel, Bourgeois, L. E. Marshall, G. G. Haines, L. E.

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Abel, Bourgeois, L. E. Marshall, G. G. Haines, L. E.

Abel, Bourgeois, L. E. Marshall, G. G. Haines, L. E.

## later when the right wing man made

the score 2-0. MacKay, formerly of

Chicago, supplied the pass on which

White scored the lone Pittsburgh goal

just before the period ended.

No scores resulted in a slow second

period, but in the third, Detroit's

first goal of the season. He rushed

alone from his own blue line and

almost carried the puck past Miller.

Only the clever goalending of Miller

saved the Pittsburgh club from a

more severe defeat.

Seventy-five hundred spectators saw

the game, which was featured by clean

hockey with only six penalties. The

summary:

PITTSBURGH

Cotton, McCurry, MacKay, W.

Mills, Drury, C. G. Haines, L. E.

Abel, Bourgeois, L. E. Marshall, G. G.

Haines, L. E. Marshall, G. G. Haines, L. E.

Abel, Bourgeois, L. E. Marshall, G. G. Haines, L. E.

Abel, Bourgeois, L. E. Marshall, G. G. Haines, L. E.

Abel, Bourgeois, L. E. Marshall, G. G. Haines, L. E.

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Resolutions Prepared for  
Athletic Union ConventionRecommendation to Hold 1929 Outdoor Track and  
Field Championships at Denver Is Accepted

NEW YORK (AP)—The track and field committee of the Amateur Athletic Union recommended that the 1929 national senior and junior outdoor championships be held at Denver.

This meeting is held annually on or around July 4.

Denver's bid for the championships presented by J. L. Bingham, graduate

manager of athletics at the University of Denver and president of the

Denver chapter of the A. A. U., was accompanied by a certified check for

\$4000. Since there was no opposition, the bid for the championships was

accepted. The committee recommended that the championships be held at

Denver, which began its sessions today.

The committee, one of 23 meeting to decide what recommendations are to be

made before the convention, announced that the relay and decathlon

championships also would be held at Denver. These two events were held

at Philadelphia this year, while the major part of the meet was being

staged at Cambridge.

Place of Walk Unsettled

It was undecided, however, whether the 31-mile walk, scheduled as one

of the 1929 championship events, would be held at Denver or at Philadelphia.

The Penn. A. C. of Philadelphia, asked to stage the walk if it was decided to

hold it at Denver. This event is added to the program because it is

included in the 1929 Olympic program and the United States will need to

develop walkers if it hopes to make a showing four years hence.

The committee also recommended that the national indoor championships

be awarded the Metropolitan Association.

were the best for the Bruins. The

summary:

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## for a career stride a bicycle since he

was born. While he rode with usual

Walworth daring, it was Duellberg who

gave the big crowd its biggest surprise.

The winner's record for the six-day test

was 2259 miles, 9 laps, and 210 points.

Georgetti and Beckman, the French-

American team, were third—three laps

behind Letourner and Brocard, while

Horder and Kockler and Vannak and

Zuchetti were fourth and fifth, respec-

tively. While the race was fast, snails

were infrequent.

In addition to the Carnival program

there were special features connected

with the opening, including a drill by

a detail of soldiers representing the

British Army, and a singing of the

"Star-Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Jessica S. Morse of the Chicago Opera

Company, Sheldon H. Fairbanks, general

manager, and Edward Mack, promoter;

speeches by Frederic W. Cook, Massachu-

setts Secretary of State, representing

the United States, and Governor Alvan T. Fuller, and Malcolm

E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston. The 21st

Coast Artillery A. A. and the 21st

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The Reader

**E**VERY reader of the Monitor has a "purchasing power" which is inexorably expending itself daily. ¶ Certain fixed wants are being supplied; clothes, travel, food, houses, instruction, entertainment, are being purchased and all the ramifications of a busy life lead Monitor readers into all kinds of legitimate business places each day. ¶ This "purchasing power" possesses the ability to reward the honest, conscientious merchant who is trying to carry on business on high lines. ¶ It has great economic power when intelligently and thoughtfully directed. ¶ The total "purchasing power" of Monitor readers is immense. ¶ It will, if directed to those advertisers whose standards are high, so richly reward them that they will be quick to recognize the value of Monitor publicity, and want more of it. ¶ Thus the Monitor becomes of distinct service to its readers, in that it introduces them and their high-class wants to the advertisers of equally high-class ability to supply these wants.

Whenever you patronize a Monitor advertiser, please let him know of your response to his advertisement. And, when writing to the advertising manager of a merchant or manufacturer, remember that while he is interested in knowing that his advertisement in the Monitor led to your purchase, he is even more desirous of learning whether you were pleased with his goods or his services. If you

# Friends!

May we introduce you to each other



The Advertiser

**T**HE advertiser recognizes the unquestioned high character of the readers of the Monitor. ¶ He keys his business to a high pitch of service and satisfaction in order to make it worthy. ¶ He takes space in the Monitor to invite its readers to examine his offerings, quite certain in his thought that he is placing before them merchandise or service which is distinctly worth while. ¶ He realizes that in the Monitor he is asked to compete only with honest, legitimate business firms. ¶ He knows his announcement will not appear on a page with those of objectionable, illegitimate businesses. ¶ He knows that could the policy of the Monitor be applied to all forms of publicity, it would be difficult for any dishonest or criminal business to secure advertising. ¶ Therefore the advertiser, as well as the reader, is interested in upbuilding the clean newspapers. ¶ The aims of both being the same, the reader and the advertiser should know one another and the Monitor is the mutual friend to bring them together.

*Co-operation of the right type is beneficial to buyer and seller. With the "purchasing power" expended daily by Monitor readers directed and made known to the Monitor's advertisers (price, quality and other considerations being equal) the desires of both parties for Clean Journalism and Clean Business will be realized.*

were, tell him so. If not, he will welcome a frank letter informing him wherein your experience was not satisfactory. It is well to remember that true support of advertising must include the buying of goods or services advertised, and is not accomplished by mere correspondence or conversation concerning an advertisement, unaccompanied by purchase of goods.

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**BUFFALO**  
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1793 Railway Exchange Building  
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B 2860

**OMAHA**  
924 First National Bank Building  
Jackson 3887

**SEATTLE**  
350 Skinner Building  
Main 3904

**PORTLAND, OREGON**  
1116 Spalding Building  
Broadway 2240

**SAN FRANCISCO**  
625 Market Street  
Sutter 7240

**LOS ANGELES**  
437 Van Nuys Building  
Trinity 2004

**OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA**  
701 Perry Building  
Oakland 3711



## THE HOME FORUM

## In Defence of My Lady Haute O'Mobile

**P**RESUMPTUOUS as it may appear, I would like to enter the lists and break a lance with that gentle and palatial knight who styles himself "O. S."—in defense of my Lady Haute O'Mobile, whose good name he somewhat disparages in a recent dissertation entitled "Certain Traits of a Good Walker."

Suffer me to open thus:

Deep hid in woods there lies a certain secret cottage—in front a sunny clearing where broods of young chickens are taking the air and a big sheep dog lies asleep. Beyond, a little stream where a girl in a white smock is drawing water, and, mottling cottage and glade, silver birch trunks and streams, trickles down the genial October sun. Little other signs of civilization except an old windmill that, some way back—its wings resembling goblin ears—had peered a friendly face over the crest of a wooded eminence, no doubt retelling what was to see or hear to its friend the hay mower, busy at its feet shaving off a scanty last crop.

And the point? Is just that this scene lies within seven miles of Marble Arch (under the very shadow of which itself, by the way, there are flocks of sheep, complete with shepherd and sheep dog, the latter alert to play little too-inquisitive triers and others off "Tom Tiddler's Ground" in the friendliest way). Before, therefore, the poor Londoner may thus set foot on Wimbledon Common, sniff the fresh breeze blowing across the links, cross common and links themselves to dip into the woods beyond—and, if he will, win through to Richmond Park itself with its rides through breast-high brakes, its woods and the Pen Ponds—before, I say, he may avail himself of these, must he tramp that seven miles, much of it through the weary purlieus of Fulham and the like, where views limit themselves to factories or secondhand (not antique) furniture shops? True, the present writer has footed it thus more than once—the Thames Embankment running part way with itself sufficient inducement—but more practical surely is the despised but speedier motor vehicle, public or private.

Aha—wouldst parry and thrust back with the tautest such as live in cities have but themselves to thank? Yet no, that does not sound like "O. S."

Nevertheless—again woods—in the New Forest, high up against Beaulieu Heath, a winding path and a tiny shed of larch and bracken. Within, one half houses a little cart, the other a wee moke. Think of the journeys trotted into the neighboring villages of Brockenhurst and Beaulieu and back to its little home, known perhaps to few but its master and itself, albeit within three hundred yards of the road.

It remained, I submit, not for the little company of he-knapsacked pedestrians just passed laboring up the hill, but for the quasi motorist to discover this side show, however. For notwithstanding all to the con-

trary the former are as intent as the latter on reaching their definite destinations, the only difference being in point of distance. Indeed, I would go further and urge that it is such as go wheel that best find leisure to wander down this winding stream or follow that alluring woodland path, unhampered by thought of their five, ten or fifteen miles back or on later in the day.

And wherefore not such happy use of those inventions that "O. S." so roundly decries elsewhere as "motorized"? Was there not probably a time when the very candles and such things as he there applauds were scouted by the conservatives of the period as new fangled? Nay, and but for steam, where would his own precious cases of books be when he fares abroad?

But enough, lest the squire be deemed too unmanly thus to essay a tilt at so fine a knight, for no other purpose it might seem than to win a little attention to himself, did not such audacity imply the greater homage.

E. N.

## Across the Tagus

**T**OLEDO, once the capital of medieval Spain, is built on a hill of bronze-colored rock around which in almost a complete circle the Tagus has cut a narrow canyon in which it flows. On the hilltop Moorish houses mass behind golden orange walls, and church spires and crenellated watch towers rise in a sky line of medieval harmony. Two mighty arches bridge the river, the work of the master road builders of all time, the Romans, lead to the city on either side.

On the east two arches reach across the Tagus; on the west, five; immense arches built of massive blocks of orange granite; yet spans as delicate and graceful as Toledo's famed arabesques. Spain is rich in famous architectural remains, yet nowhere else, not even in Italy itself, are there finer examples than these of Roman engineering genius and architectural art.

Standing far below on the banks of the Tagus, where the women of the city are rinsing their clothes, in the shade of the colossal pillars that support the arches, where perspective becomes breath-taking, these bridges seem fanciful structures of the imagination. High above reverberates, in the canyon of the Tagus, the clatter of the Saracenic hosts, the clash of the impatient feet of the iron-shod chargers of chivalric Castile, the conquering steps of Napoleon's armies, and with them, in the present, mingle the solemn hoof beats of a mule and the creak of an overloaded, high, two-wheeled grain cart.



One of the Two Roman Bridges at Toledo. From a Pencil Sketch by F. Wenderoth Saunders.

## Silver Pine Trees and the Old, Curved Moon

Before an ancient temple,  
With roof of yellow tile,  
Two silver pines  
Grew twisted to the sky.  
"They surely must be whitewashed,"  
Someone said.  
But he looked silently,  
And after all were gone  
He said so softly:  
"That the white trees waited to hear,  
I thought a bit of silver bark  
Hung loose against the sweet blue sky,  
But look, it is the old, curved moon  
Caught as it journeyed by."

DOROTHY ROWE.

## "Faust" Is Finished

But the work was finished, if not consummated: "The supreme affair brought to an end. . . . All that had been fair-copied bound up."

For the final pages had been ready for some years. Goethe had never let them out of his hands. He had fastened up the manuscript, and sealed it with his Morning-Star seal. But he could not stop work just yet! Was it not only the end of July, so that he had reached his goal a few weeks too soon? He still had time. Instantly he began on all sorts of supplements to the finished work.

With his household he lived in peace at last. . . . The children too were easier to do with. Alma was beautiful and self-willed; Walter was composing arias, because he was in love with a singer; Wolf writes tragedies and comedies, collects theater-tickets, reads incessantly. Patiently the old man taught the boys to seal letters, keep drawers tidy, did not hinder them from going far too often to the theater like their father before them, even allowed himself to be persuaded to listen to their rendering of one of Kotzebue's plays.

He still occasionally sent beetles and butterflies to collectors, in exchange for rare stones. And there was also some official work, for in his last months there was a very weighty correspondence with the Secretary of the Mineralogical Society in Jena about the paragraphing of diplomas, in which Goethe complained that the word "President" came too near the end of the page. There were continual advances of money, recommendations, patronage for artists. . . . A letter at this time concludes: "Peace and joy to all men of good-will especially the near and dear! And so henceforth!"

While in Weimar his bust was being unveiled amid ceremonial speech-making—he himself was gazing at the tall Indians that he had planted with his own hands, here where he "had experienced as much of bliss as of trial, only to be reconciled in any lot by boundless activities— and where at least much was done which still has its own quiet influence." The randomness of course, wanted to see the colliers, woodcutters, glass-burners. So he climbed, on foot, the heights where the bevelers stood. And where was that "window-recess"? He found it, and found too the words he had written more than fifty years ago on the wall:

Über allen Gipfeln ist Ruh.  
He stood silent for a while; then he went down to the valley—Erm.  
Ludwig, in "Goethe. The History of a Man."

## Old and New

The old picture and its frame are eighty-odd years old. It consists of one big pink rose and a few tiny yellow flowers on long delicate stems, all on a white background. Every detail is perfect. Its appeal probably lies more in its associations, for it is one of Grandmother's, and treasured on that account. It looks rather pathetic somehow in its deep wooden frame, and yet one would not willingly part with it—this treasure of days gone by!

The new picture has a wall to itself and is still unframed. Even so, it has a superior air about it, and its beauty grows on one. Details are completely missing; it is one harmonious whole. The background is silvery gray, even the tree trunks toning in quite happily. In the foreground is a mixed bunch of flowers, placed in a glass jam jar. Stems and shadows and coloring are all very cleverly brought out.

Now some folks criticize this picture severely. They say when you look at it closely it is just so many dabs of paint: nothing is distinct and the coloring is all wrong!

Have you ever looked out of a window upon a beautiful garden? You were enraptured with the many beautiful flowers you saw there; yet you were not conscious of a single detail, you could not see how many petals a flower had, whether the leaves were pointed or round or if the stems had thorns on them, and what is more, this did not detract from the beauty of the whole.

The same way with the conception of a picture. Is it pleasing? or is it not? After all, it takes an artist to blend colors happily, even if they are just dabs of paint.

Yes, there is much to be said in favor of some modern artists. True, some of their canvases are rather weird and heget wonder as to what strange positions they must have taken, either mentally or physically, to conceive the results one sees; however, this can be said truly—"May the young artist who painted my picture give as much pleasure by the same means to many others."

Let us enjoy the talent of the hour. Eighty years ago, artistic concepts were different. Who knows what they will be like in another eighty years? Anyway, this is sure, that right appreciation and encouragement will forward the development of whatever is worthy.

## Mongolian Mountain Sunrise

For several days before our start from Urumchi, low clouds had hidden the Bogdo Ola and it was not until the second day out that the sky cleared so that we could clearly see the mountains. On our last morning there was a beautiful sunrise and the peaks, covered with fresh snow, were gloriously tinted. It was one of the few fine sunrises we had seen since leaving the Himalayas. There were several peaks near Urumchi which showed large fields of perpetual snow, though the eastern portion of the range seemed to have but a light covering. We noticed that the first foothills, though higher than the valleys between them and the main range, were with-out snow, while the valleys beyond were white. The explanation seemed to be that the warm air from the desert, circulating about the foothills, prevented the early autumn snows from lying on them. Through glasses we saw heavy forests of conifers on many of the distant mountains, and our men told us that the wooded tracts were nearly continuous along the northern slopes.

As the sunrise became more vivid we constantly stopped to gaze at the beautiful panorama. Between us and the hills spread many miles of fields, broken here and there by clusters of trees. Some of the foliage had turned to the brilliant shades of autumn, while other trees were still bright green. As the sun became stronger on the mountains, each deep gulch was in heavy blue shadow and made even stronger contrasts with the clear cut peaks above. A great flock of geese rose from the flats and circled about with loud honking, while the sun on their light wings and bodies tinted them red and pink against the sky. There were so many geese that at first we did not realize what they were and thought them the ever-present crows. When, however, they at last took their formation and headed westward, we were certain of their identity. With the bells of our telegas jingling as the carts wound back and forth and swayed from side to side ahead, with the sunlight tinting in many colors the dust-clouds they raised, with the geese circling above, and with the magnificent Bogdo Ola seen through the trees, we made our way optimistically on—WILLIAM J. MORSE, in "Across Asia's Snows and Deserts."

## An Unworldly Grace

Guilelessness is the grace for suspicious people. And the possession of it is the great secret of personal influence. You will find, if you think for a moment, that the people who influence you are people who believe in you. In an atmosphere of suspicion men shrivel up; but in that atmosphere they expand, and find encouragement and educative fellowship. . . . This is the great unworldly grace—HAROLD E. WING, in "The Greatest Thing in the World."

## Dandelion Clocks

Peter Paul and his two sisters were playing in the pastures. Rich, green, Dutch pastures, unbroken by hedge or wall, which stretched like an emerald ocean to the horizon and met the sky. The cows stood ankle-deep in it and chewed the cud, the clouds sailed slowly over it to the sea, and on a dry hillock sat Mother, in her broad sun hat, with one eye to the cows and one to the linen she was bleaching, thinking of her farm.

Peter Paul and his sisters had found another hillock where, among some tufts of meadow-flowers which the cows had not yet eaten, were dandelion clocks. They divided them quite fairly, and began to tell each other the time of day.

Little Anna blew very hard for her size, and as the wind blew too, her clock was finished in a couple of puffs. One, two. It's only two o'clock," she said, with a sigh. Her elder sister was more careful, but still the wind was against them. "One, two, three. It's three o'clock by me," she said.

Peter Paul turned his back to the wind, and held his clock low. "One, two, three, four, five. It's five o'clock by my dandelion—I wonder why the fairy clocks all go differently."

"We blow differently," said his sister. "Then they don't really tell the time," said Peter Paul. "Oh, yes, they do—the fairy time." And the little girls got more clocks, and turned their backs to the wind in imitation of Peter Paul, and went on blowing. But the boy went up to his mother.

"Mother, why do dandelion clocks keep different time? It was only two o'clock by Anna's, and three o'clock by Leah's, and five by mine. It can't really be evening with me and my afternoon with Anna. The days don't go quicker with one person than another, do they?"

"Drive! Daisy and Butterknicker! nearer this way," said his mother; "and if you must ask questions, ask your Uncle Jacob."

There was a reason for sending the boy to Uncle Jacob with his difficulties. It was he who had chosen the child's name. He had called him Peter Paul after Peter Paul Rubens, not that he hoped the boy would become a painter, but he wished him to be called after some great man, and—having just returned from Antwerp—the only great man he could think of was Peter Paul.

## Suez Canal

Where we glide, on either hand,  
Looms the desert, vast and grand,  
Rock and scrub and glowing sand;  
Rock and scrub and glowing sand;

Glowing—for the trembling West  
Holds the wealth of day, compressed  
In one glory at its breast.

Now the glory fades, and we,  
We upon an alien sea,  
Face the East's dim mystery.

H. F. K.

## Grandmother Graduates

One day, I being in the carriage with my grandmother as we drew near the little rustic town which was our great city, and the fine old woodlands through which the turnpike ran became lawns and residences, I observed at the very edge of the town that my grandmother leaned forward in her seat and looked out of the window on her side of the carriage; she always sat on that side. I suddenly remembered that I had repeatedly seen her do this before. She bent over that day and looked out at a large building, the largest I had ever beheld. As I now think of it, it stood there, a kind of Gothic castle with battlemented turrets and diamond-paned windows; with ivy clambering over its walls, brown as with the mould of centuries; with honeysuckle massed about the lower windows. The whole place seemed to harbour the scholarly seclusion of a dim medieval cloister. Venerable forest trees were grouped about it; silken bluegrass flowed deep over the lawn; it was a paradise for birds. Noble it stood there that day, unlike the ignoble things springing up around it; for the lawn was being cut into building lots, and ugly modern houses began to vulgarize it on the right and the left.

Perhaps that was the reason why, as my grandmother looked at it that day, a mist of tears gathered in her merry old eyes. I followed her glance and noted emotion as a child quickly does;—

"What is that place, grandmother?"

"It is a boarding-house. That is where I went to school."

"Oh, grandmother," I cried, looking up at her incredulously. "Did you go to school in a boarding-house?"

"When I went to school there, it was not a boarding-house. It was a boarding-school, a female seminary. That is where I graduated."

"Oh, grandmother," I cried, "did you ever graduate?"

Graduation, I thought, was tribulation reserved for hardened, mischievous boys. Now I saw the world was going to turn out to be a hard place for everybody, both girls and boys being able to scrape through by the hardest.

"Of course I graduated," replied my grandmother, a little indignant even at me.

"What did you graduate in?" . . . "I graduated in arithmetic—just barely. And there was a little algebra, but that was dreadful—they hushed it up about my algebra. And in natural philosophy, very easily; I flew through natural philosophy. And in rhetoric, of course. And in penmanship. And in French. And in botany. And in painting. And in music. And in deportment. And in my petticoats!" added my grandmother, laughing. "I was a highly accomplished young lady!"

"Oh, grandmother," I cried, "did you graduate in petticoats? How funny!"

"I graduated in as many as I could put on, and in those days we could put on a good many when we were our best," said my grandmother brushing her hair and looking out of her eyes. "I had on sky-blue kid boots, laced up my ankles and a dotted Swiss muslin flounced to the waist; and a lace bertha and a hoop-skirt and a broad blue sash fastened with a rosette on my left shoulder!"

"What a lovely dress!" I cried, looking at her. "I had on sky-blue kid boots, laced up my ankles and a dotted Swiss muslin flounced to the waist; and a lace bertha and a hoop-skirt and a broad blue sash fastened with a rosette on my left shoulder!"

"What was the subject of your composition?"

"My composition was on the Pleasures of Old Age."

"I clapped my hands;—" "Then you were old, weren't you? I knew you must have been old!"

"—From 'The Heroine in Bronze,' by JAMES LANE ALLEN."

## Rocky Mountain Sheep

The red deer loves the chaparral,  
The hawk the windrocked pine;  
The cougar haunts the hills that race  
The canon's steep incline;  
But the wild sheep from the battered  
rocks,  
Sure foot and fleet of limb,  
Gets up to see the stars go by  
Along the mountain-rim.

For him the sky-built battlements,  
For him the cliff and scar,  
For him the deep-walled chasms  
Where the roaring rivers are;  
The sentinel-guarded meadows,  
The tamarack slope and crest,  
Above the eagle's screaming brood,  
Above the wild wolf's quest.

When in the riot of the storms  
The snow-flowers blossom fair,  
The cattle get them to the plain,  
The howlers to the lair,  
The shepherd tends his foolish flocks  
Along the mountain's hem;  
But free and far the wild sheep are,  
And God doth shepherd them.

—MARY AUSTIN, in "The Children Sing in the Far West."

## Hope

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**T**HO HOPE is "to trust confidently that good will come." Existence would be very dreary without hope. Regardless of how unpleasant things may seem to be, hope beckons us onward and gives us courage to persevere. It will always lift us out of the morass of despair if we will but try to fan into flame the spark of confidence that is always within us.

Christianity is the true basis for hope, because true Christianity inculcates faith in right and unfolds to "the pure in heart" the omnipotence of God, good, God, the true Christian is always hopeful because of his faith in the fact that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." He knows that though evil seems to reign, it has no real power and must fall, because good is the only real activity.

In her poem entitled "Hope" (Poems, p. 45) Mrs. Eddy beautifully eulogizes this wonderful quality:

"'Tis borne on the zephyr at eventide's hour;  
It falls on the heart like the dew on the flower—  
An infinite essence from tropic to pole,  
The promise, the home, and the heaven of Soul."

"Hope happifies life, at the altar or lower,  
And loosens the fetters of pride and of power;  
It comes through our tears, as the soft summer rain,  
To beautify, bless, and make joyful again."

"The harp of the minstrel, the treasure of time;  
A rainbow of rapture, o'erarching, divine;  
The God-given mandate that speaks from above—  
No place for earth's idols, but hope, thou, and love."

Christian Science, revealing the truth that man is spiritual, awakens confidence in good when hope seems to have fled. Hope is ever a harbinger of joy; and most persons, upon taking up the study of Christian Science, first become hopeful.

Then joy begins gently to come into their lives. The more certain we are that existence is spiritual, the more do hope and joy become an inseparable part of consciousness.

Despair, which is the opposite of hope, is really concomitant with materiality; for the more materially minded one is, the easier it is for him to fall into the slough of despair.

Only the understanding that existence is spiritual can make one consistently hopeful. The reason for this becomes very plain when we understand that Spirit, God, only is good. If one does not comprehend the allness, the ever-presence, of God, Spirit, one certainly cannot

of God, Spirit, one certainly cannot

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
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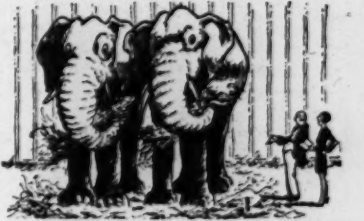
These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the percentage of dyes in the Senate just elected?—Editorial Page Feature..... 10
2. Who is the President of Poland?—News Section..... 10
3. What new use has been found for the radio?—Radio Page..... 10
4. How many women engaged in industry in the United States are under 20 years old?—News Section..... 10
5. What is the root meaning of "witness"?—Word a Day..... 10
6. What is the finest setting for a good piece of sculpture?—House and Garden Page..... 10
7. To what does Governor Smith attribute his defeat?—Editorial..... 10
8. What are the special characteristics of Schubert's music?—Music Page..... 10
9. What large concern has recently passed into the hands of its officers and employees?—Editorial..... 10
10. How do China and the United States compare in size?—Odds and Ends..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

## In Lighter Vein

**The Pianist and the Baby**  
A famous pianist tells this story: "A baby once came to a recital of mine. In the middle the baby began to sing. It was rather disturbing, so when I had finished I asked the manager if he could arrange for the baby to be taken out. The parents complied with my request. 'He's a queer bird, that musician,' remarked the mother. 'My sister plays the piano, but she isn't so funny as to mind the baby.'—*Fit-Bits*.



Zoo-keeper's Daughter: "Dad, who was it who said 'Two live as cheaply as one'?"

"I don't know—but he never bought dinner for a couple of elephants!"

## As the Story Goes

**Commercial Traveler:** "My firm has just engaged 10 men to do nothing but pump water to dampen stamps. Our business is so large." **Rival:** "That is nothing. Our business is so huge that the head book-keeper has to go by car from debt to credit in his cash book."—*Der Semitische Schachse* (Leipzig).

## Aye, There's the Rab

**Host:** "You know it is said that the mustard people make their money, not by what is eaten, but by what is left on the sides of the plates." **Fair Guest:** "Yes; but what always puzzles me is how they collect it!"—*Pearson's Weekly* (London).

## A Stranger

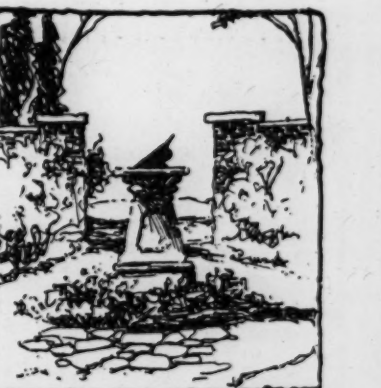
**Scoutmaster** (to recruit): "Stand facing the setting sun." **Small Boy:** "Yes, sir." **Scoutmaster:** "Now, is the north on your right hand or on your left?" **Boy:** "I don't know, sir. We've just moved here."

## Glad Tidings

"My folks will be proud to get this letter." **"Why's that?"** **"They thought I'd have hard work to get a job, and here I've had six already this month."**

## Of Olden Days

"I'm majoring in Greek. And you?" **"Latin."** **"Well, we'll have to get together and talk over old times."**—*Winnipeg Octopus*.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## Unselfishness

**San Diego, Calif.** **THE** time had come for a property settlement, and there arose a difference of opinion between the stepmother and the children, but not the difference that has been known to arise in such cases.

The children had decided that the stepmother should have more than the law provided in that State for a widow, because she had made a happy home for them, and was not able to provide for herself so well as they were. She, on the other hand, contended that the children should have most of the property because their own mother had done the pioneer work that laid the foundation for what had accumulated as the years went by.

The judge looked on in astonishment and remarked that in all the years of his experience this was the first case of the kind that had ever come under his jurisdiction. Finally they all talked it over and with the help and advice of the judge, came to a happy settlement.

## The Refund

**ACCOMPANYING** an expression of gratitude for the Sundial, Mrs. M. V. G. Hollywood, West Australia, sends two contributions, and one of which tells of a couple who, after living many years in the tropics, decided to spend their vacation in West Australia. They so liked the place and the people that they decided to remain there for some time. Through an adjustment of their tickets to and from Australia, a large sum of money was refunded, which, in their thankfulness, they gave to a boy who was seemingly much handicapped, to pay for his tuition in learning a trade, so that he might become independent.

## For the Sunday School

**CONTRIBUTION** from Miss G. B. Tacoma, Wash., tells of the auction of a building in the suburbs which was used weekly by a Sunday school organization. It was the intention of the successful bidder to tear it down and use the material to build a house on his own property. When he spoke of this to his wife, she mentioned that such a course would leave the children in the neighborhood without a place for their Sunday school. Although it meant sacrificing a plan that appeared to be profitable to him, he offered his bid to the officers of the Sunday school, and thus they were able to keep their quarters.

## Odds and Ends

## Caravan

**Caravan** (karwan) is a Persian word denoting a body of traders traveling together for greater security and for mutual assistance. Camels, harnessed in strings of fifty or more at a time, are generally employed for the transport of heavy goods.

**Border Cities Start:** We too were a headline writer, and we are both shocked and saddened by the manner in which the brethren failed to rise to the opportunity presented by the homeward flight of the German dirigible. Not one of 'em, as far as we have been able to discover, wrote ZIP ZIFFS THRU ZEPHYRS.

**An Industry Centuries Old**  
To give the imperishable dye of "Harris" Tweed, which, for centuries, has been made on looms at Harris in the Outer Hebrides, the wool from the hardy local sheep is boiled with lichens and ferns over slow peat fires.

**Detroit News:** A man playing a fiddle, while he walks from coast to coast, walked into Webb City, Mo., recently. He was given every encouragement to continue.

**Mammoth Cave**  
In Kentucky, U. S. A., are many hidden caves. The most remarkable being the Mammoth Cave, which has an area of about 10 miles. The main cave is three miles long, varying in width from 40 to 175 feet, and in height from 40 to 125 feet.

**Cincinnati Enquirer:** The big advantage the hitching post had over parking space was that you didn't get lagged for hanging around it too long.

**Tower Income**  
The Tower of London received about \$50,000 last summer from sight-seers who paid the small fees to inspect the Norman stronghold, hence the Crown Jewels, and see the other famous sights of the Tower.

**London Opinion:** A party of motorists who left New York in 1916 have been traveling around the world for the past 12 years. It is hoped that ultimately they will find some place to park their car.

**Eiffel Tower**  
The height of the Eiffel Tower, 984 feet, which was constructed in 1889 for the Paris Exhibition, surpasses that of the Washington Monument by 429 feet.

**Indianapolis News:** After all, there's nothing remarkable about laying a corner stone. What else could they do with it?

**War Forgotten**  
A German football team recently played in England for the first time since 1914. The match was staged in London and the Germans won.

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## Our Jolly Round World

**MR. NORRIS** had ice cream cones for his party in the garden, as small Chubby had requested. And also there were delicious chocolate cakes and oranges.

The children began at once begging their father to tell them about the first trip round the world, which he had promised to do.

"Let's wait till we finish our cones," suggested their mother. "Just one question please. How long did it take?" asked Mary. "You see I have finished."

Her father threw the tip of his cone to some birds and, shoes, returning by the same route, he had actually been round the world.

"I know," volunteered Peter. "My Book of Knowledge says three years minus 12 days."

"And who was the first circumnavigator?" began Mary.

Her mother finished the word, "navigator. Circumnavigator."

"Magellan," replied her father. "Del Cano," chorused Peter.

His father laughed and said: "It is the Encyclopedia against your Book of Knowledge. Let's have a look at your book."

After glancing over the article in Peter's book his father announced that they were both right. Magellan was the first actually to go all the way round the world, but he made the circle in two trips. That is, he sailed from his home country, Portugal, east to the East Indies, returning by the same route. Then years later he sailed west to the same place and that completed the circle. So Magellan was the first to have been entirely round the world. But Del Cano was the first to start and keep going in one direction till he came back to the place from which he started. So Peter's book was correct in calling this the first trip round the world.

Mary gave a big sigh and said: "That sound very much mixed up to me."

"Now this is the way it was," explained Mr. Norris. "You see many years ago people supposed the earth was flat. Then some people began to think it must be round like a ball. These people lived in western Europe and they wished to find a short way by water to India. So some of them thought that if they were to sail west they would come to the eastern side of India."

He had a small globe to show them what he meant.

"Among these was Christopher Columbus. After many years he persuaded the King and Queen of Spain to give him the ships and men to test his ideas. He found some islands and thought they were the East Indies, but they belonged to the great continent of North America, which was unknown to him."

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



This was bath day—ugh!

After it was over, though Joan saw me and I had to wiggle my tail for about five minutes in order to thank her for all the nice things she said about me.

Then I saw our new postman, coming up the street and I thought to myself, "Maybe this would be a good time for me to show off a little before him."

But snubs, before I could get his eye, a man stopped him and they talked and talked and talked and I didn't have a chance to show off or do anything!

But he hasn't seen the last of me—I have another plan or two and maybe if one doesn't work the other will!



Grinches

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Clearer Views of the Farm Problem

AS HAS been said in previous discussions of the farm problem and the necessity of enacting constructive legislation for the economic relief of agriculture, a much clearer view of the whole situation has been gained in the light of the recent election. It has become apparent that there does not now exist, even if there existed in the strictly agricultural sections of the middle West of the United States, an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a subsidy or any system of arbitrary price-fixing to be established and maintained by means of an equalization fee to be paid, eventually, by the American consumers.

President Coolidge, in his address to the National Grange representatives recently assembled in Washington, reasonably assumed that in the program of future national legislation the effort will be to frame and agree upon some such constructive measure of relief as has been proposed by his Administration and outlined in the veto messages to Congress returning without executive approval the bills twice passed under what seemed to be political rather than purely economic pressure. It is hoped that the agenda thus informally outlined will be followed, and that there may be no move on the part of those who may not be in entire sympathy with the cause of the agriculturists to interpose claims for other measures of economic relief which cannot be regarded as presenting the need for emergency action.

The President took occasion properly to commend the conservative and constructive course followed by the Grange during all the years since its organization. Had that organization been somewhat more aggressive in pursuing its educational campaign in the wheat and corn states during the last ten years it might possibly have compelled or induced an adherence to a less objectionable program than that which was long fostered by the Farm Bureau Federation and its ambitious political allies. Even now it is not impossible that as an aid to the co-operative marketing plan which the Administration approves there might be included some modification or adaptation of the tariff debenture system which is urged by the Grange.

It is claimed for the Grange plan that it would insure to agriculture the direct benefits of a protective tariff which are now enjoyed, in the main, only as they are reflected in the increased buying power of American consumers engaged or employed in other industries. If a revision of tariff schedules and a readjustment of the protective tariff machinery is to be undertaken in the session of Congress which opens at fortnight hence, it might be advisable, because of the interlocking interests which will be affected, to consider the claims of industry, as such, and those of agriculture, as such, in their economic relation to each other. It is the well-being of all that must be advanced.

### The Vestris

FOLLOWING the recriminations and explanations attendant upon the disaster which overtook the good ship Vestris, a clearer second thought turns attention to certain lessons to be drawn from the catastrophe which would be of benefit to the maritime world. Public opinion, as well as moral demand, indicates conclusively that the first duty of a master of a ship is to his passengers. He may have thousands of dollars' worth of cargo in his hold, and perhaps also millions in bullion; his vessel may have a replacement value running into the millions, but the most sacred obligation imposed upon him is the comfort and welfare of his passengers. Protecting them transcends every other duty assigned him by the owners of the ship.

The use of intoxicating liquors by members of a ship's crew appears also to be a question worthy of thought as a result of allegations concerning the condition of a few members of the Vestris' crew. The railroads long ago learned that liquor and railroading did not mix. The stringent regulations which pertain to the rails might properly be applied to the sea with equally helpful results.

To Americans, the outstanding fact in the rescue work was the prompt answer to the "SOS" (which is translated into "Save Our Ship") by the United States Shipping Board vessel American Shipper. Just as the President Harding, under Capt. Paul Gruening, and the President Roosevelt, with Capt. George Fried on the bridge, turned from their course two years ago and went to the aid of foundering vessels, staying with them until the rescue work was completed, so Capt. Schuyler F. Cummings upheld the traditions of the new American merchant marine by taking his ship far off its course to aid in the rescue. It is in no way disparaging the valiant work of German and French vessels which participated in the rescue to cite the work of the American Shipper, a relatively small ship as ocean liners go, which turned far southward as soon as it heard the distress call coming through the ether.

From a mechanical standpoint, the maritime world will find added support for the contention that all lifeboats on all vessels should be

equipped with automatic davits which will lower the boats on an even keel bow and stern. The need for frequent drills to acquaint a constantly changing crew with their stations in the case of "abandon ship" is again emphasized, and it is evident that the boats should be lowered to the water's edge, where space permits, prior to each major voyage in order that any defects in the draft tackle may be detected. Unfortunately as the Vestris disaster was, it can be made an object lesson to steamship operators in such a manner that a recurrence will be next to impossible.

### Mr. Hoover's Victory in the Cities

SOME weeks will elapse before the results of the presidential election in the United States will be presented in such detailed form that they can be subjected to searching analysis. The Associated Press, however, has made a preliminary tabulation of electoral figures for urban centers of population. This tabulation is sufficiently complete to demonstrate the falsity of one pre-election belief that was widely held. It was rather generally anticipated that Governor Smith would run far ahead of Herbert Hoover in the great cities of the country, and that the latter's majorities would have to be made up by the votes from rural communities. It was believed that, in a number of states, city would be arrayed against country.

It turns out, however, that Mr. Hoover showed astonishing strength in certain large cities which it had been expected would be carried by Governor Smith. Thus Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo and Cincinnati—all cities which by reason of large percentages of wets and foreign born had seemed likely to favor the New York Governor, actually were carried by Mr. Hoover. Governor Smith did carry Cleveland, but it would have been strange if he had not, for the late Senator La Follette carried that city in 1924. The New York Governor also carried New York, St. Louis, Boston, San Francisco and Newark, but by majorities which were much lower than those anticipated. In San Francisco, Mr. Hoover lost the city by only 1500 votes.

Fourteen cities appeared in the tabulation of the Associated Press. Governor Smith received 3,420,769 votes. Mr. Hoover's total was 3,375,079. The majority here is so small as to be almost negligible. It is really accurate to say that the vote in the great urban centers of the country was almost equally divided between the two candidates. This fact, in view of the belief that he would receive but little support from the large cities, means in reality a great victory for Mr. Hoover.

### Uncomfortable Facts for Mars

THIS mythical character, Mars, war lord and disturber of a peaceable world, whose principal stock in trade received a severe setback at the hands of Messrs. Briand and Kellogg not long ago, has recently been listening to some uncomfortable facts. They are facts for which he alone is responsible, and they furnish growing evidence that the ways of this person are futile and self-destructive.

The Foreign Policy Association of the United States takes this opportune time to direct attention to the fact that the World War cost the lives of 20,000,000 persons, maimed and wounded an equal number, and cost 10,000,000 refugees upon the mercies of their fellow men.

The American Foreign Trade Council submits the fact that war during the last fourteen years caused the loss of \$145,000,000,000 in world commerce—a figure more than ten times the national debt of the United States.

Roger W. Babson, the American statistician, produces the fact that the money which the United States now finds it necessary to spend for military purposes, directly and indirectly, would build three times as many new roads each year and maintain more than twice as many public schools—a statement which applies with comparable force to virtually every nation in the world.

Here are at least three reasons why peace is becoming popular and its advocacy becoming respectable. This gentleman of Mars is losing caste. His services are no longer desired.

### Character Above the Atom

THAT gentle philosopher and keen analyst of human affairs, Prof. Rufus M. Jones, in World Unity, sets forth mankind's greatest need in so masterful a manner that it cannot fail to attract wide attention. Taking into account all the material prosperity of the day, without precedent throughout all history, surpassing all previous limits in knowledge, wealth and the use of motive power, he points out that none of these achievements makes mankind better; in fact, they so completely absorb the lives of the present generation as generally to turn men away from contemplation of higher things, the things of Spirit. "There is," he declares with justification, "no equation between bank accounts and goodness of heart. Knowledge is by no means the same thing as wisdom or nobility of Spirit."

While the gates to a new and larger sense of freedom have been flung wide, the masses of the people have not as yet learned how wisely to use this hastily acquired liberty. Professor Jones points out that a weakness in the modern system of education is its failure to engage in the fundamental of building character through the development of the spiritual side of man, or, as he puts it, "the building of soul."

While the present generation is far above all previous ages in its immeasurably successful material developments, in the deeper things—things which are lasting and permanent—there is a vital lack of interest. We may increase ever so greatly the speed of the traveler, but if we do not "improve the quality of his life," however marvelous the rate of his material progress may seem to have been, viewed from the spiritual standpoint there has been an egregious failure.

While Professor Jones gives due recognition to the improved methods of present-day education, yet these improvements pertain not to the most essential of needs, character building, through the right shaping of the disposition of

the child; and yet disposition is a fundamental factor in determining the course of life, its happiness and success.

The primitive instincts and emotions of the child have been neither improved nor sublimated, but are left to develop with little restraint or cultivation. As a result of the wrong perspective and purpose of education, Professor Jones avers that the youth of the present day, while they are trained in the technique of life to the full, have little or no knowledge of its deep underlying purpose. The alternative to a government based on this higher sense of education might be the Mussolini idea, but neither this twentieth century form of despotism nor the seventeenth century proposal of Thomas Hobbes to set up absolute power in the form of "Leviathan" furnishes a logical solution to the problem of how best to utilize the new freedom.

Natural science may play its part in the process of better building of character, but the essential quality, good will, is not the product of such scientific methods. The solution which the Quaker philosopher proposes is "a deeper and more constructive culture, a culture that concerns itself with the fundamental aims and values of life." When we give to the determination of the nature of human life and its possibilities the same interest as we give to the investigation of the atom, the result will be the quickening of the deeper springs of life, the divine qualities of man. Only in this higher development of character will the ideal be realized; the transforming of the new freedom in terms of a better world.

### Humor as a Campaign Asset

PUNCH, in a recent cartoon, depicted the British Conservative, Liberal and Labor leaders as circus performers amusing each other to while away the time until the "show" should start. It mattered not that it was a premature exhibition, a preliminary to the pre-election campaign. Nor did it matter that Stanley Baldwin appeared as a "strong man," Ramsay MacDonald a juggler and Lloyd George a clown. But it mattered much that the cartoon, with some degree of accuracy, cast the serious aspect of the campaign aside and lifted it into the lighter vein. No one will cavil at the injection of a little humor into an election campaign.

Perhaps it was more than humor, however, that induced the Liberal Party, if reports be true, to decide to utilize gramophone records of the free trade speeches of Winston Churchill to argue against himself. He is, of course, a platform orator of distinction, and his speeches, when his political affiliations were Liberal, were not intended for use when he threw off his party allegiance and entered the Conservative fold. That is, however, apparently, the use to which his opponents are now to put them. In fairness to Mr. Churchill it would seem as if the use of such records should be accompanied by an explanation as to why he forsook the Liberal banner.

Humor in a political campaign is an asset in holding an audience. The heckler is invaluable. The witty speaker ranks equally with the brilliant orator. The cartoonist makes a deep impression. But before the invention of the gramophone, little of the humorous aspects of campaigns was saved, the limitations of the press confining reports to the serious side, generally speaking. With the development of the recording device, a hitherto unsuspected use has been found for it, as Mr. Churchill may know to his cost. There is a humorous side to election campaigns. But it all depends upon how you look at them.

### Wood Makes Fine Board

PROPOSALS that wood may be used as a food do not mean that one may stop along the highway and lunch on a few pine boughs nor attempt to appease his hunger by taking a bite out of a handy hickory tree. The German chemist who has announced that wood for nourishment is a possibility of the future makes it clear that some chemical processes are necessary before trees may be served up in salads, sautés, stews or sandwiches. For the present, therefore, no boy need be disturbed over any prospect of being sent to the shed to cut up a portion of wood for dinner.

The possibilities of wood as a food lie only in the fact that there is vegetable matter in wood. This, however, is reclaimed only after technical processes which make such reclamation a rather expensive proposition from a commercial standpoint. It is said that when a common little wood pulp molecule is left alone—presumably not annoyed by extraneous activities—it becomes sugar of starch. Stir in one well-selected little molecule of water and the result is an edible carbohydrate. There is nothing else to do—no half a cup of milk, the white of an egg, nor bake to a deep brown—just two little molecules, one water and one wood, and in a jiffy it is done.

But all this is not as simple as it seems. It is a complex laboratory undertaking which cannot be transferred to the field of industrial activity until many difficulties have been overcome. In the meanwhile it is to be hoped that the practice of a misguided farmer, who is said to have coaxed his horse into a sawdust diet by placing green glasses over its eyes, will not be generally adopted.

### Editorial Notes

An American electric company doing a yearly business of \$75,000,000 will be sold to its employees. In England, steel workers in a mill have volunteered to invest 5 per cent of their weekly wages in the company. Added evidence of the recognition by both employer and employee of their mutuality of interests.

Coincident with the expansion of the atmospheric nitrogen compound industry is the increase of 50 per cent in the production of Chilean nitrate of soda in October, this year, over October, 1927. But there is still plenty of air.

What would Captain Nemo say to that submarine being used to explore the bottom of the Caribbean? Probably that they couldn't get out and walk around on the floor of the sea, as Jules Verne had him do.

### Gran Receives the News

IT WAS more than a week before we heard that Mr. Lincoln had been elected," said Gran. She was sitting beside the radio fingering the dial, twisting the knobs back and forth with no result save a few explosive little noises.

"Oh, dear," she said, "I can't get anything. Isn't it about time that some of the election results came through?"

"I believe that you will have to wait another hour, dear," I said.

Sometimes I wonder how Gran curbed her eager desire for news in those earlier days of which she so loves to talk. California must have seemed so far away at times. Only the other day as we were searching for something in her desk we came across a ribbon-tied package of old letters from which she extracted a thin tissue sheet covered with closely written lines. "One of the first letters to come by pony express," she had explained. She told me how proud she had been to receive such a missive. "Every one wanted to see it," she said, and then she went on to tell me that when she was a girl they usually waited a month or more for letters from the East until Senator Gwin thought of starting a pony express.

Today Gran loves to avail herself of the air mail. She keeps up a voluminous correspondence with her numerous friends and relations and keeps a mental tag on the length of time each letter takes to reach its destination. She is a little distressed, sometimes, when she is waiting for some special item of news from Illinois, because Great-Aunt Maria invariably confines herself to the ordinary mail.

"I cannot understand," she plaintively remarks, "why Maria is so old-fashioned."

Great-Aunt Maria belongs to that branch of the family that remained behind in Illinois when great-grandfather came across the plains with his ox teams and covered wagons. Gran is proud of the fact that her father was among those hardy pioneers. She tells us the story of that strenuous journey so vividly that it is hard to believe the experience was not her own. However, the front page of the family Bible bears witness to the fact that she was born just after her father and mother crossed the border into California. She loves to shine in the reflected glory of her pioneer parents, whom she is inclined to regard as the most "up and coming" members of the family in their generation. Just the same, it is doubtful if she would wish to relinquish one of her rights as a native daughter of the Golden State.

No one has taken a keener interest in this presidential election than Gran. She has "listened in" to every speech of importance and conscientiously read the editorials in

her favorite newspaper every day. It is she who has seen that each member of the family entitled to vote has exercised that privilege.

The great morning found her up betimes with breakfast on the table an hour earlier than usual.

"The polls open at seven," she announced. After that the only thing left for us to do was to eat our breakfast and fulfill our duty as citizens.

At 4 o'clock by Pacific time we tuned in and heard the voice of the announcer in New York. The hours sped and no one wanted to do a thing but listen. For once dinner was considered an unnecessary distraction. The sun setting behind the darkening hills, the afterglow in the sky—the pictures Gran loves to watch from her seat beside the window—passed away almost unnoticed.

During a pause in the announcements she remarked, "They brought the news of Mr. Lincoln's election by pony express from St. Joseph, Mo., because there wasn't a mile of railroad west of Missouri in those days."

She was particularly interested in the Illinois returns, and said fervently that she did hope Maria had made an effort to vote.

She was astonished at the number of votes in Iowa. "I didn't suppose there would be so many people there," she said and then added, "When my father came across in '33 he remarked on the unsettled condition of those parts. He said he traveled for days without seeing a house."

The night wore on, but no one wished to go to bed. The children remembered hearing that a searchlight had been installed upon the highest peak of the hills that lie between us and the city. They begged to be allowed to sit up just a little longer.

Suddenly a red glare flashed across the sky.

"Red for Hoover! Red for Hoover!" everyone shouted in chorus.

Through the radio came the enthusiastic cheering of the Stanford University students outside the home in Palo Alto, and then we heard the strains of Sousa's band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Gran started to sing, "Oh, say can you see—" but her sweet quavering voice faltered and then stopped.

We stood silently with bated breath. It was as though we listened to the pulsing of a nation's heart.

I do not know what it was that reminded Gran of her relation in Illinois, but just as she was bidding us all good-night she shook her head over the fact that Great-Aunt Maria had never taken her advice about getting a radio.

"I'm afraid that Maria won't know that Mr. Hoover has been elected until she gets her papers tomorrow morning," she said.

G. C.

### Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE Post-Graduate Institute of International Studies which was founded in Geneva in 1927 with the support of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation, in order to give the graduates in modern history, law or economics an opportunity of utilizing the exceptional resources afforded by the headquarters of the League for the study of international relations, will have the benefit during the present academic year of the co-operation of well-known professors from the United States. Prof. J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois and Prof. E. M. Patterson of the University of Philadelphia, will lecture and lead seminar classes in Geneva for several months, beginning with Professor Garner's lectures, in November, on the Foreign Policy of the United States. American and other English-speaking students, a number of whom attended the Post-Graduate Institute last year, will thus receive additional facilities, while for European students of international affairs the contact with United States professors should prove of great value as a means of getting in touch with the thought of the United States.

The annual meeting of the Bernese Aeronautical Society was held on a glorious autumn day, and the spectators who assembled in great numbers were delighted by the evolutions of a number of airplanes. Among the leading attractions of this event were the parachute descents of a Swiss girl from Geneva and an acrobat from Solothurn. Both landed safely from a considerable height. To the majority of the crowd, however, the airplanes as they twisted and turned and looped in the sky presented by far the most beautiful spectacle of the day. A great number of people had their first ride in an airplane that day, while the children were entertained with a balloon competition.

A charming exhibition of the pictures of Albert Anker, a famous and popular Swiss painter of the second half of the nineteenth century, is now being held at Berne. As his pictures are perhaps the best known of any Swiss artist, this collection of 250 water colors and drawings, has attracted many people. Anker, who was a Bernese, loved to paint Bernese peasantry, and to depict the customs of the countryside on his canvases. His pictures possess the essential features of life and humanity. Anker was very fond of sketching children and the cozy interiors of Swiss houses. Born in 1831 at Ins, in the Canton of Berne, he first studied theology. Shortly before his examinations, however, he gave up his clerical career to devote himself to painting, and went to Paris to receive his training.

People who were present at the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations must have noticed the beautiful arm chair on which the president was seated. It is a gift which was presented to the League by an institution in Bosnia managed by an English lady, Miss Dickinson, sister of Sir Willoughby Dickinson. During the war Miss Dickinson acted as a nurse on the Saloniki front, where she became attached to the Serbs, and grew so fond of them that after the war she founded her institution in a little village in Bosnia. There she takes charge of Serbian war orphans, and teaches them the crafts of their country, one of which is wood carving. She sent this armchair to the League of Nations as a sample of the work of her wards.

The Swiss Chamber of Commerce which met at Zurich recently passed a resolution approving of the proposal for the reduction of the present unwieldy five-franc piece and its continued manufacture in silver. The two-franc piece and the half franc are, according to the same resolution, to maintain their silver standard. The Chamber of Commerce also recommended the introduction of a ten-franc note, for there is nothing between the five-franc silver coin and the twenty-franc note at present. Occasionally one comes across a five-franc note, but they have been withdrawn from circulation for some time, and the federal authorities do not propose to introduce them again. If the new coinage comes into existence, as will probably be the case in view of the recommendation of the Swiss Chamber of Commerce, it will prove a great convenience to the tourist in Switzerland who is apt to find himself overburdened with miniature cartwheels, or else has difficulty in getting change for his twenty-franc notes.

The first concert of the autumn program of the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande was a brilliant success. The orchestra of more than sixty performers under the conductorship of Dr. Fritz Brun of Berne gave an admirable rendering of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and the Concerto No. 3 in ut minor, with Alfred Cortot as the solo pianist. Cortot's name alone is sufficient to draw every music lover in Geneva to the Grand Theater, and he was given an enthusiastic reception. The old saying that the Swiss are not a musical nation except on their own strange horns must be revised, for they now have

an excellent orchestra. In addition to the one which has already won a considerable reputation in Basel, where Herr Weingartner is now conducting. The second concert, under the season under the conductorship of Hermann Scherchen was remarkable for the rendering of two works which are not often given, Beethoven's Fugue and Schubert's Zaubersharfe. The concert concluded with the work of a modern composer, Max Reger, which was given for the first time.

The Swiss Alpine Club recently held its general assembly at Montreux, seventy-four branches of the club being represented. According to the annual report, there was a deficit of 25,800 francs in the club's budget on account of the subventions which have been voted for buildings. But as the club numbers over 25,000 members, this after all only amounts to about a franc a head, although at first sight it seems a formidable total. The further sum of 44,450 francs has been voted for the enlargement and restoration of four club huts, and more alpine shelters are to be erected.

Switzerland has a reputation for good schools, and her primary education in the country districts reaches the most out-of-the-way places. Attendance at some school is compulsory for all classes from the age of six until sixteen in the towns, and fourteen in the country. Moreover, the secondary schools and technical universities are very fine, and all things considered, education is not only efficient, but cheap in Switzerland, which is the reason why so many foreigners send their children to schools in Geneva and Lausanne. In summer the teaching in the primary schools begins at seven o'clock in the morning (and eight o'clock for the younger pupils), and goes on until eleven, with a ten minutes' interval after each lesson. In the afternoon the hours are from two to four, with two half holidays a week. In winter the schools do not open until eight o'clock. The Swiss school buildings are well constructed, with airy rooms, big halls, broad corridors and staircases.

The campaign against noise has been taken up by the municipal authorities of Geneva, and automobiles which hoot loudly at night are liable to be stopped by the police, their owners being fined if they have offended twice. This has already had a perceptible effect in making the streets of Geneva quieter at night. Moreover, the motorcyclists who take advantage of dark roads to buzz along with their cut-outs, have also been brought to book, and if only the perambulating milkman who goes his round at six o'clock in the morning could be persuaded not to throw his bottles into his cart, Geneva could boast of being a very quiet city for sleepers. But the milkman, with his cows, seems to enjoy a license to make as much noise as possible. Although it would be a libel on the Swiss cows to describe the tinkling of their bells as unmusical, even such a sound can be equally disturbing when it comes at the wrong time.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and the facts reported must not be held liable for this newspaper's responsibility for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Less Liquor Drinking on Trains

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have asked 136 steam railroad conductors: "What has been your experience in your train work since prohibition came, compared with the days before?" The answers have been, in a large majority of cases, instant and emphatic, and to the effect that there is "no comparison"; that prohibition has "cleaned up" the railroad business; that having to deal with a drunken person has become very rare. Numbers of these men have told me they would want to be off the road if they had to work under the former conditions.

Not all were quite so emphatic, but out of the 136 exactly seven replied unfavorably. The responses of the 129 agree closely with my own observations. During the period of my inquiring and observing I have been in nearly all the states but those of the southeast. This wide traveling began in 1913. Since prohibition came in I have rarely been an hour on a through train that I have not walked all the way through it, and seen, heard or smelled signs of alcoholic liquor or its effects—and I recognize them readily—has been exceedingly rare.

The propaganda is quite to the contrary and has been ever since the Volstead Act came into effect. Of course, too, during the presidential campaign it was enormously increased. Is not the expectation that it will thus convince as many as possible that prohibition "cannot be enforced"? In spots it is not enforced, we all know. Granted that it is nowhere enforced anything like fully, what law is it?

Nothing is or should be so impressive to those who see all around them the actual good effects of prohibition as the observance of the law, even in the wetter places.

EDWARD J. HOLLISETT.  
Rockford, Ill.